

Intimation.

**WM. POWELL,
LIMITED.**

**"ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS"**

Des Vaux Road.

**SPECIAL
SHOW
OF
BED AND TABLE
LINEN.**

**MARCELLA
QUILTS,
HONEYCOMB
QUILTS,**

**DAMASK
QUILTS,**
Prices \$3.25 to \$25 each.

**EMBROIDERED
SPREADS,
HEMSTITCHED
SPREADS.**

**EMBROIDERED
SHEETS.
HEMSTITCHED
SHEETS.**

**EMBROIDERED
AND
HEMSTITCHED
PILLOW CASES.**

**DOUBLE DAMASK
TABLE CLOTHS.**

SERVETTES.

TEA CLOTHS.

TRAY CLOTHS.

**SIDEBBOARD
CLOTHS.**

**DINNER WAGON
COVERS.**

DOYLEYS.

**GUARANTEED
REAL
IRISH BLEACHED
LINEN.**

INSPECTION INVITED.

**Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,
HONGKONG.**

Hongkong, 29th August, 1905.

Intimations.

DONE BY TRYING.

Nobody can tell what he can do till he tries. When a thing ought to be done the modern spirit moves us to keep working away at it until it is done. In the face of this idea the "impossible" vanishes. Where there's a will, there's a way. "If we could but rob cod liver oil of its sickening taste and smell and then combine it with two or three other ingredients we should possess the best remedy in the world for certain diseases that are now practically incurable." So said a famous English physician twenty-five years ago. "But it will never be done," he added, "You can no more turn cod liver oil into a pleasant palatable medicine, than you can turn the Codfish itself into a Bird of Paradise." Yet he lived to admit that in

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION

the "impossible" had been accomplished. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is freed from the bad peculiarities Dr. Frothingham so detested, and it is precisely the splendid medicine he wished for. Use it freely and confidently for Anemia, Hysteria, Wasting Complaints, Blood Impurities, Asthma, and Throat and Lung Troubles, Dr. W. H. B. Atkins, F. R. C. P., London, M. D. C. M., Victoria University, M. B., Toronto University, Consulting Physician to Home General Hospital, says: "I am much pleased to state that the results from using Wampole's Preparation of Cod Liver Oil have been uniformly satisfactory; it appealed to me as being prepared according to correct scientific principles." It increases the appetite and influences the digestion of food; it is delicious to take, will not disappoint you and is effective from the first dose. "It represents the dawn of progress." At chemists everywhere.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superioress will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1905.

Hotels.

**OCCIDENTAL
HOTEL.**

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

MODERATE PRICES.

**ELECTRIC FANS
TO ORDER IN
EVERY ROOM.**

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1904.

**THE ORIENTAL HOTEL,
MACAO.**

THE above Hotel situated on the PRAYA GRANDE, will be opened on SATURDAY, 2nd September, under the Management of J. SANTOS, late of Macao Hotel.

There is splendid accommodation for Visitors, the Rooms being the largest and lightest in the Colony. The BILLIARD TABLE which has been purchased from the Hon. Wei Yek is the best in the Far East, and is practically new.

SPIRITS and WINES of the best quality. CUISINE—Excellent.

For Terms, &c., apply to—
MANAGER.
Macao, 28th August, 1905.

**BAY VIEW HOUSE,
MACAO.**

SITUATED at the most Charming Part of Macao's Famous Beach, has just been opened for the public and for the benefit of HONGKONG VISITORS, who travel to this Delightful Resort.

BATHING PARTIES, and indeed every Holiday Seeker on pleasure bent, will find all their wants supplied at BAY VIEW HOUSE.

MORNING TEAS, BREAKFASTS, TIFINS, AFTERNOON TEAS, and DINNERS can be supplied to any number at the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable prices.

On SUNDAYS Meals served a la carte from 11 A.M. to 9 P.M.
Only the Finest Brands of WINES and LIQUEURS will be kept in stock.

LIGHT REFRESHMENTS of every description, including Ices, may be had at the lowest prices.

After one trial of the fancy fare at BAY VIEW HOUSE, you will be loth to return to Hongkong.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"BAYVIEW, MACAO."
Macao, 7th June, 1905.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN EGYPT.

GREATEST EVER MADE.

ROMANTIC STORY.

THE ROYAL TREASURES OF THE 18TH DYNASTY.

Egypt has once more surprised us with an archaeological discovery of the first importance, writes a correspondent to the Times. Mr. Theodore M. Davis, whose discovery of the tombs of Thothmes IV. and Queen Hatshepsu at Thebes has already been described, has been patiently pursuing his work of removing the mounds of debris in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings, and has just made a discovery there such as has not fallen to the lot of any explorer since Egypt was opened to European research. He has found a tomb which has never been visited or plundered since the age of the 18th Dynasty, and is still filled with the Royal treasures of a time when Egypt was the mistress of the East and the source of its supply of gold.

On Sunday, February 12, his workmen came across the descending steps of a tomb, midway between the well-known sepulchres of Ramses IV. and Ramses XII. At the foot of the steps was a door cut in the rock and blocked with large stones. One or two of these having been removed, a boy was sent through the opening, and quickly emerged with a gaily-painted wand of office in one hand and the yoke of a chariot, thickly plated with gold, in the other. The opening was thereupon widened, and Mr. Davis himself stepped into the space beyond. There he found himself at the head of another flight of rock-cut steps, 20 in number, at the end of which was a second door, also blocked with stone. Here, however, the outer face of the stones was still plastered with the mud on which were impressions of a Royal seal, with rows of fettered captives, while on one of the lower steps the two basins of coarse red ware were lying out of which the mud plaster had been taken. Higher up, on one of the steps was a superb pectoral scarab, while on another step was a broken writing palette of alabaster. It was evident that the tomb had been entered by robbers shortly after its construction; that, having been surprised in their work of plunder, they had fled hastily, leaving some of the objects they had stolen in the vestibule; and that since that day it had never again been visited by man.

Professor Maspero, who happened to be at Luxor at the time, was at once communicated with, as well as other museum authorities, and, although the next day was the beginning of the Bairam holidays, Mr. Davis arranged to have the work of opening the tomb carried on to its completion. It was accordingly opened the following day, in the presence of the Duke of Connaught and his suite, and a marvellous sight met the eyes of the fortunate discoverer. The tomb itself was not large, and its walls had never been smoothed or decorated, but it was filled from end to end, to the other with the untouched and richest spoil of ancient Egypt. Mummy cases, encrusted with gold, huge alabaster vases of exquisite form, chairs and boxes brilliant with paint and gilding, even a pleasure chariot with its six-spoked wheels still covered by their wooden tires, were lying piled one upon the other in bewildering profusion. It was some days before the band of explorers could even ascertain the full extent of the treasures which the tomb contained.

The sepulchral chamber is about 30 ft. long and 15 ft. wide, the height being no more than 8 ft. On the left-hand side of the entrance were the two great wooden sarcophagi, painted black and gold, within which the mummy-cases of the occupants of the tomb, a man and woman, had been placed. The cases themselves were double, the outer case being completely plated with gold on the outside, except where the face of the mummy was realistically represented, while the inside was lined with silver. The second case was similarly plated with gold externally, but inside gold leaf was used instead of silver. On one of the mummies a few objects were discovered such as were usually buried with the dead—a "heart-scarab" made to imitate lapis-lazuli, another scarab of black-painted wood, a gilded "dad," the model of a hoe, and the like. Over a gilded mask, which must have belonged to one of the mummies, a veil of black muslin, or rather crape, was drawn. It is the first time that anything of the kind has been met with in Egypt.

The inscription on the case, as well as on other objects found in the tomb, showed to whom it had belonged. It was the burial-place of Yua and Thua, the parents of the famous Queen Teie, the wife of Amen-hotep III., and the mother of the "heretic-king" Amen-hotep IV., of the 18th Dynasty. It was to her teaching that the religious revolution attempted by her son seems to have been due, and since the discovery of the cuneiform tablets of Tell-Amarna the Assyriologists have believed that she was of Mesopotamian descent. This belief is confirmed by the inscriptions found in Mr. Davis's tomb. In these the names of her parents are written in various ways, indicating that there was no fixed spelling of them, and that the Egyptians of the 18th Dynasty had the same difficulty in pronouncing foreign names as their descendants have to-day.

No light, however, is thrown by the inscriptions upon the parentage of either Yua or his wife. Thua is merely "the chantress of Amen," and it is clear that she and her husband were not of noble, much less of Royal, birth. They must have lived, however, at Thebes with their daughter after her elevation to the position of "chief wife" of one of the greatest of the Egyptian Pharaohs, and here they died while Amen-

hotep III. was still on the throne and the wealth and power of Egypt were still undiminished. Queen Teie, with all her influence, had been unable to overcome the jealousy of the Egyptian aristocracy and include her parents in its ranks, but she revenged herself at their death by giving them the honours of a Royal funeral.

Beyond the coffins, at the western end of the tomb, the ground was covered with large sealed jars of wine or oil, and shell-like boxes of black-painted wood, each of which contained a piece of cooked meat, neatly wrapped in black muslin. Planted on the top of them was the chariot, broad enough to hold two persons, richly painted and encrusted with gold. The leather-work belonging to it is still as fresh as when it was first made. Here also were found the four canopic jars of alabaster in which the entrails of the deceased were deposited. It would be difficult to match them as regards either size or fineness of workmanship. The heads which form their covers are in the best style of Egyptian art, and on being lifted were found to have under them a second set of heads, the latter being of plaster coated with gold. At the eastern end of the tomb two other alabaster vases were discovered, each of them with handles and of exquisite workmanship.

[Continued on page 7.]

Notice of Firm.

NOTICE.

THE Businesses hitherto carried on by the Undersigned have been amalgamated, and will in future be carried on under the name of PERCY SMITH AND SETH, at No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

H. PERCY SMITH, F.C.A.
S. A. SETH.

J. HENNESSEY SETH.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1905.

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,

the 12th and 13th September, 1905, at 10 A.M.

each day, at

H. M. NAVAL YARD,

SUNDRY NAVAL, VICTUALLING,
OBSOLETE AND CONDEMNED
STORES,

Comprising:—

BOAT ENGINES and BOILERS, OLD
CABLE CHAIN, ELECTRIC CABLE,
STEEL WIRE HAWSERS, BRASS, COPPER,
IRON, MANGANESE, BRONZE,
PAPEL-STUFF, CANVAS, FURNITURE,
LANKETS, PROVISIONS, IMPLE-
MENTS, CLOTHING MATERIALS, CASK
STAVES, 1,000 HAT RIBBONS, lettered
"SPARROWHAWK," "HUMBER," "TWEED."

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE:—As customary.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1905.

Shipping—Steamers.

THE AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"AFGHAN PRINCE,"

Captain Campbell, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about SATURDAY, the 2nd September.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1905.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"POLYNESIEN,"

Captain Broc, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about MONDAY, the 4th September.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1905.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND
KOBE.

THE Steamship

"SLAVONIA,"

Captain E. Rorden, will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September, at Noon.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation for Passengers and carries a duly qualified Doctor.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1905.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

NEITHER the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following vessel during her stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

CHURCHILL American 4-masted schooner,

Captain Hoffman.—Master.

Consignees.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENCLEUCH,"
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND
STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 5th September will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 12th September, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th September, at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1905.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"ROON,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 5 o'clock, THIS AFTERNOON.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th of September, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, the 4th September, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 9th of September, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1905.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"WILLEHAD,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TUESDAY, 10 A.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th September will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, the 4th September, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 9th September, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1905.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"PERA,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,
PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex S.S. Persia.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 3 P.M., TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 4th proximo, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

L. S. LEWIS,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1905.



Intimations.



**THE POPULAR
SCOTCH
IS
"BLACK & WHITE"**



JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.
SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS.
By Appointment to

H.M. THE KING
and
HRH. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Supplied at all the LEADING CLUBS
and HOTELS, and to be obtained from
the principal Stores.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph and they are warned against paying more than TEN CENTS (10 cts.) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,

Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1903.

**THE WINE GROWERS
SUPPLY CO.**



BARRETTO & Co.,

General Agents, Hongkong.

FRENCH CLARETS.

BOTTLED BY

JULES MERMAN & CIE.,

BORDEAUX.

Cotes	\$9.50 Per Dozen Quarts.
Medoc	9.50 " "
St. Estephe	9.50 " "
Pauillac	13.50 " "
Margaux	14.00 " "
Chateau Ludovice	17.00 " "
Chateau Galie ...	18.00 " "
Chateau Pontet	
Canet	20.00 " "
Chateau Mutton d'Armaillacq	24.00 " "
Chateau Marbuzet	
Merman	27.00 " "
Chateau Rauzan	30.00 " "

Intimations.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WATSON'S
E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH
WHISKY.

THIS
CELEBRATED
BLEND
OF
THE FINEST
WHISKIES
IN SCOTLAND
IS CHARACTERISED BY ITS

FINE FLAVOUR

AND

MELLOWNESS

ATTAINED ONLY BY

GENUINE

QUALITY

AND

GREAT AGE.

Per Dozen \$16.50.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905.

GREGOR & CO.,

34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

1ST FLOOR.

CLARETS

*FROM

MIN MARCEAU,

Bordeaux.

AWARDS: GOLD MEDALS AT

PARIS 1900,

HANOI 1902,

BORDEAUX 1895,

DIJON 1901,

LILLE 1902,

AMSTERDAM 1895,

ROUEN 1896,

VIENNA 1902.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1905.

NOTICE.
All communications intended for publication in "The Hongkong Telegraph" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, The House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.
If any business communications should be addressed to The Manager.
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejection of MS., nor to return any Contribution.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).
DAILY—\$30 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional.
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messengers. In cases where by post an additional \$1.00 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 80 cents per quarter.
Single Copies. Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

BIRTH.

On the 2nd September, at "The Cottage," the wife of EDWARD A. HAM, of a daughter. [895]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1905.

NATIVE BANKS.

The stability of the native banks in Hongkong and Canton is frequently the occasion of serious heartburning among the petty traders of the Colony, and should any doubt be cast upon their solvency the reaction would certainly affect European houses. It is therefore a matter for investigation when the methods of Chinese bankers are called in question. In the course of a bankruptcy petition heard in Hongkong the other day a Chinese debtor, who represented himself to be a banker, made some curious statements. He started, we will say, with a capital of \$10,000—not a very large sum with which to found a fortune. He became partner in a bank and deposited his capital with the assets of the bank at the same time receiving an infinitesimal monthly payment as salary. It now occurred to him that there was apparently no reason why he should not become a borrower from the bank as well as a depositor, and combine the duties of partner and debtor. He began to look around and found that one or two other native banks were open to receive partners who could bring a slight increase of capital to their assistance. Accordingly, this Chinese banker borrowed money from the bank of which he was already a partner, and paid it into other banks, thereby becoming partner in half a dozen Chinese banks. Naturally he would be getting some sort of salary from all the banks, with which he was connected. And as a partner in the first bank from which he obtained loans, he was granted the money upon the bare mention of the fact that he thought he required it. No doubt he was an honest, straightforward, conscientious partner, but at least he should have been expected to deposit some security for these loans which were so easily negotiated. However, he continued this procedure for some time, and seemed to be prospering when suddenly there were signals of distress in the air, and the Chinese financier to whom we refer was caught in the reaction and became a bankrupt. It was a common case to the Official Receiver, and nobody seemed to think anything about it. But surely there is something gravely wrong in allowing such methods to continue. The directors of an English bank who worked the securities or supposed assets of their bank for their own private concern would soon find themselves in Queer Street if it came to the ears of the shareholders. And the director or partner who overdraw his account by something like three times the money he had invested in the bank would find himself speedily under the ban. If these advances had been made without security—but of course it is ridiculous to think for a moment that the question of security would have been waived, so we need not touch on that point. We do not suggest for a moment that the bankrupt in this case had not acted in a bona-fide business way. He was unfortunate perhaps and failed where no doubt others had succeeded. But if such transactions are common in Hongkong how is the stability of the native banks affected? It seems to us that it is a very serious question. Quite true, a banker by investing a few hundred dollars in this bank and a few hundred in the next bank may be guarding himself against a sudden rush on any one concern, and save at least a tithe of his property should the crash come. But how can he be doing so when he only starts with a paltry capital, which he has to take out to four times its size by a series of rather clever manipulations, meaning that he evades the matter of security on the ground of friendship or old scores of something of that sort? He has to pay interest for the money he has borrowed, and unless he has been uniformly successful in his investments he finds it impossible one day to meet all his obligations. It is fortunate when that day comes if the only sufferers by his downfall are the other partners in the bank, who allowed him to run up an account sans security, sans anything. For it is to their blindness, their neglect of the commonest methods of business, that one of the

partners finds himself in the bankruptcy court, and, it may be, the stability of the bank endangered. The cynicism of the Official Receiver who says—"Oh, this sort of thing is as common as little apples" can easily be accounted for by the fact that he meets so many forms of bad debtors that only an angel could refrain from a contempt for the veneer of what we term business acumen. But we venture to submit that this is a question which directly affects the investing public, and may possibly have results on the well-being and prosperity of the Colony. At any rate the question is there, and it is for the Chinese financial authorities to give it their attention.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

ONE case of plague was reported up to noon to-day, making 299 since the beginning of the year.

THE King's Order in Council relating to China and Korea is printed in the *Government Gazette*.

THE charge of perjury against P. S. Ledbury was heard at the Magistracy this morning with closed doors.

THE cancellation of memorial of re-entry by the Crown of Section D. of Inland Lot No. 429 has been registered.

LIEUT. W. Nicholson, of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, has been granted leave of absence from the 28th ult. until the end of the year.

"KOWLOON ODORS" will occupy the attention of the Sanitary Board on Tuesday when correspondence upon the subject will be read to the members.

SPEAKING at Apperley Bridge the other day, Mr. E. P. Arnold Forster said:—"The Japanese know how to hold their tongues; we are too fond of babbling and cackling."

OWING to bad weather the M. M. Co.'s s.s. *Armand Behic* has been detained at Woosung until Saturday noon, and she will arrive here only on Monday evening.

IT is stated that the laying down of the lines for the Rangoon electric tramways is progressing expeditiously and in a workmanlike manner along the main streets in various parts of the town.

THE Folkestone-Boulogne boats are now making the journey from pier to pier in seventy-five minutes. In 1843, the year in which the first steamboat crossed the channel, the passage was one of four and a half hours.

A PORTION of the ground at the "tattoo" on Tuesday next, will be reserved for Warrant and N. C. Os. of the Garrison and their families. They are requested to be in their seats by 9 p.m., as they must go straight across the centre of the arena to get to their places.

HONGKONG is represented at a gathering of the world's Baptists in London. In fact, the places on the out radius of the map—China, Bolivia, the Caucasus, and Winnipeg—from which Baptists have centered in the London Congress, reveal in a surprising way the strength of denomination.

AT the Supreme Court on Monday, before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis T. Pigott, the hearing commences of an action in which Messrs. Carlowitz & Co. are suing Sun On for \$24,278 damages in respect of firecrackers supplied by defendants and which they allege were not up to sample and consequently could not be disposed of. Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master are appearing on behalf of the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon represent the defendants.

PRINCE Luca Esterhazy, who has enormous possessions in Transylvania, is about to erect a church on his estates which will be a model of King Solomon's temple. Prince Esterhazy is a mystic, almost a recluse, and for years has been engaged in the study of ancient Oriental architecture. He made a special study of the Biblical account of the building of Solomon's temple, and while it is reported he does not intend so lavish an expenditure on cedar, gold and ivory as marked the venture of the Hebrew King, his church will be an exact copy of the original.

THE only countries which approach or exceed Great Britain as tea drinkers are her colonies. Western Australia is easily first with 1007 lbs. per head and all the other divisions of Australia exceed Great Britain. Canada drink only 4.54 lbs. In pounds per head per annum, Great Britain drinks 6.01 lbs., Russia 0.93 lb., Germany 0.12 lb., Holland 1.48 lbs., France 0.06 lbs., and the United States 1.09 lbs. Statistics are not available to show whether the recent decline in the consumption of alcohol has been accompanied by a corresponding rise in the consumption of tea, but up to 1903 the national affection for tea had grown by leaps and bounds.

AN attempt which is being made to find another illuminant for the face of Big Ben may result in a revolution in the method of lighting public clocks, generally, and, possibly, our own particular Pender Street ornamental, particularly. Electricians who have been carrying out experiments with the object of finding the most desirable signal light have unexpectedly found one of exceptional brilliance and penetration. By adopting mercury vapour they obtained a combination of green, blue, and yellow, blue and green being the dominant hues, the yellow being provided by the present light in the clock. The new illuminant clearly defines the figures of the clock, and the effect is most picturesque. If it is to be used as the division signal, it will be only necessary to flash the blue-green on the present yellow light in the dial. If used as a permanent light, the combination will show up the clock tower for a distance of several miles.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY.

HALF-YEARLY MEETING.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited, was held in the hotel to-day. There was a small attendance of shareholders. Mr. W. Parfitt, chairman of directors, presided, and among those present were Messrs. Edward Osborne and W. Hutton Jotts, directors; P. C. Potts, William Taylor, L. S. Lewis, J. E. Chapman, J. A. Jupp; Ho Kom Tong, Chan Chan Nam, E. S. Kadoorie, Capt. W. E. Clarke, Capt. F. D. Goddard, Sang Kee, and C. Mooney, secretary.

The notice calling the meeting having been read by the secretary,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, as the report and accounts have now been in your hands for some days I will, with your permission, take them as read. The business of the hotel during the six months under review has I am glad to be able to say, been fairly good, several of the departments showing an improvement in earnings. The directors anticipate unusually heavy expenditure in the old buildings and hydraulic lifts during the coming year; and consider that the sum proposed to be put aside for that purpose not more than sufficient. With regard to the doubling of the present capital of \$600,000, which the directors propose later on to recommend to shareholders, this action is prompted by the wish of the board to make the apparently high dividends paid of late years bear a truer proportion to the actual earning power of the company's assets of the present day. The value of the assets for some time past has appeared on the books as very much below their real value for earning profits, hence the dividends paid on such a small capital as the figures show may have appeared remarkably high. The directors have good reason to think that a large number of those who patronise the hotel consider that such apparently fat profits must necessarily mean somewhat unreasonably high charges by the hotel company for its wares, and they hope that if the increase of capital should be carried out, which would probably result in a reduction of the rate of dividend, this impression on the part of the public may be removed. Shareholders will notice from the accounts that since their last meeting Kowloon Farm lot No. 3 Section A. has been purchased. This land is being utilised as a vegetable garden and the directors feel confident that the improvement in the quality of the vegetables in a very few months time will warrant the expenditure. The paragraph in our printed report as to the urgent need of funds to repay the overdraft to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation may, the directors fear, lead to a false impression that the Bank has been pressing the company for repayment. I wish to tell shareholders most emphatically that such is not the case. The Bank has not called for repayment. The directors consider that in the interest of the hotel company it would be better that new capital from shareholders should take the place of a large overdraft. If anyone has any questions to ask I will be pleased to answer them.

No questions were asked. The Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Lewis seconded.

The motion was unanimously carried.

Mr. P. C. Potts moved the re-election of Mr. Parfitt as a director of the Company.

Mr. Chapman seconded and the motion was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Jupp, seconded by Captain Clarke, Messrs. H. U. Jeffries and A. R. Lowe were reappointed auditors.

The Chairman—Dividend warrants will be ready on Monday next. Thank you for your attendance.

Captain Goddard proposed a vote of thanks to the directors, manager and staff of the hotel for the very satisfactory results which had been attained during the past six months.

The Chairman returned thanks, and the meeting ended.

THE *Courrier Saigonais* states that M. Giberteau, commandant of the ill-fated cruiser *Sully*, is said to be seriously ill and will probably be invalided home. Vice-Admiral Richard, who comes to take over command of the French fleet in the Eastern waters, in succession to Vice-Admiral Bayle, was expected at Saigon on the 30th ult., by the M. M. boat *Polynesien*, along with Rear-Admiral Kaiesel, chief of the staff.

THE opium curse has assumed such dimensions in Australia, in spite of the comparatively small number of Chinese settled there, that vigorous steps are to be taken for its suppression. Meetings have been held both in Sydney and in Melbourne, and it has been resolved to urge upon the Commonwealth Government the necessity of absolutely prohibiting the importation of the drug. "It is," said one speaker at the Sydney meeting, "a curse to white and yellow." The reformers recognise that the prohibition desired will only mitigate the evil, and not abolish it, for whatever the regulations, there are certain to be immense quantities smuggled. So far as the white community of Australia is concerned, the effects of the drug are most conspicuous in the case of women, and medical men are outspoken as to the ruin that is being wrought in this way.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 2nd at 12.40. The barometer has fallen quickly at the mouth of the Yangtze, and risen at all stations from Foochow Southwards.

The typhoon is situated to the E. of Shanghai and is moving Northwards.

Fresh SW. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and moderate W. and SW. winds over the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—moderate W. winds; fine.

IN THE TYPHOON.

EXPERIENCES OF THE S.S. "LENNOX."

"August 30th, encountered typhoon; deck fittings washed away; passengers' effects and cargo all damaged; carpenter's leg broken. August 31st, put back." Such was the modest official report of Captain F. McNair, of the s.s. *Lennox*, when he returned to harbour last evening after an encounter with the recent typhoon. But a glance at the ship's log-book showed there was a good deal more to be learned on the subject, so a representative of the *Telegraph* paid a visit aboard. On the 29th August the *Lennox* left Hongkong for Callao, with a number of passengers and a full cargo of rice. The weather was fine and clear and a very moderate monsoon sea was running. All went well until about noon when a north-westerly breeze sprung up, with a light easterly swell running. These conditions were, experienced up to 4 p.m. when the north-westerly breeze strengthened, and the sky became overcast. The barometer had also commenced to fall and at that time was standing at 29.30, while a strong east-north-easterly swell well had set in, and the speed of the vessel was reduced. An hour later the wind shifted to the north, the barometer still falling rapidly, and at a few minutes past 5 p.m. the mercury stood at 29.22. The weather thickened the sky became more overcast, and it could be seen that bad weather was ahead. A fresh gale accompanied by heavy squalls of blinding rain, started to blow at 7.15 p.m., and the sea was labouring heavily. The engines were put to dead slow and all hands were engaged in securing the hatches and making fast, in preparation for the coming storm. The swell increased, and heavy seas commenced to break over the vessel's bow. At 8 p.m., the decks were constantly awash. The barometer then stood at 29.04 and very shortly after the wind increased to a heavy gale, the sea rising and rolling over the vessel in an almost constant stream, while to add to the confusion there were strong squalls of wind and rain. It was almost impossible for anyone to keep their foothold on deck, and at length heavy seas broke over the poop, flooding the cabin, destroying a large quantity of stores and damaging the cabin furniture and fittings. The wheel-box and the gratings carried away, the hen-coop and live-stock went overboard, and awnings and tarpaulins were ripped to ribbons. The fury of the gale increased, and the sea rose mountains high. At midnight the barometer was at 29.15, and at 1 a.m. on the 30th 29.05. At 2 a.m. the gale had increased to typhoon force, and as the mountains of sea dashed on to the vessel it seemed as if she must go down. Now in the trough of the sea, now on the highest peak of the mountains of water the stubborn ship bravely rode through the storm, though each moment seemed, to the anxious ones on board, as if it must end this unequal struggle for supremacy. In the darkness there was a sound of reading and then it was found that the tarpaulins, battened down over Nos. 2 and 3 hatches, had been literally blown away, while the deluging seas flooded No. 3 tween decks, making confusion worse confounded, for the wetting waters drenched the passengers (Chinese) and played havoc with their belongings, until, even above the howling of the storm without, rose the cries, shouts and execrations of the half-drowned and wholly wet and wretched passengers, of whom there were some 370 aboard. The officers, Messrs. Thomson (mate), Wright (2nd mate) and Price (3rd mate) then went and nailed planks across the hatches in place of the lost tarpaulins, and it was while performing this duty that Mr. Price was washed off his feet and dashed along the deck, sustaining severe cuts on the face and a badly strained back. The darkness was intense, and though nothing could be seen but the towering masses of water rear and above the straining vessel, ever and anon that awful trembling of the whole structure told of another tremendous sea having broken over her. The cries of the Chinese passengers were fearful to hear; but what could be done? Their prayer to stop the vessel could not be regarded for a moment; to stop were fatal, labour on she must. At 8 a.m. the barometer read 28.95, and from then until noon the weather remained unchanged, save that the fury seemed to increase, while the night's darkness scarcely lifted. During this time some pig-pens screwed on to the deck, together with all the galley fittings and large quantities of comrade's stores were washed overboard. At 4 p.m. the barometer reached its lowest reading and showed 28.85. At this time a heavy sea breaking over the deck took charge of the carpenter and dashed him against a hatch, and as he struck the corner of it his leg was broken. Attention was at once given to him by the ship's doctor and he was removed to his cabin, and on arrival here was taken to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment. At this time the men were employed keeping the deck scuppers clear, and then it was found that in No. 3 hold the water, washed through the hatches, was over a foot deep. The pumps were then started and kept going without intermission, until at 8 a.m. the next day the wind began to moderate a little. Tremendous high cross seas had still to be negotiated and no change in this respect was noticeable until at 10 p.m. the wind and sea moderated and the vessel's speed was increased, a course being set to the south-east. At 12.30 a.m. the stretch from the sea-soaked rice which, for the most part, formed the cargo was unbearable and the Chinese passengers asked for deliverance from it, even their olfactory nerves being unequal to the effort of sustaining such an awful specimen of smells. Meanwhile those unfortunate passengers in No. 3 tween decks were battered about, bumped and bruised while their boxes were broken, their bundles bereft of wrappings, and their goods and chattels washed about as each fresh deluge came from the decks above. Then it was that Captain McNair finally decided to return to Hongkong, and the ship's head was turned in this direction, and she arrived safely in harbour last evening. She met the typhoon in lat. 21° 56' N; long 115° 40' E. and was in lat. 23° 31' N; long 118° 30' E. when she returned back. The officers speak highly of the vessel's seaworthiness and her splendid behaviour throughout all that trying time, and yet as she lay calmly off West Point to-day there was little to show, from outward appearances, of the experiences she had gone through. On board there was a different tale to tell—a tale which has been too often told to need repetition here. One curious point about her appearance at her moorings was that she seemed to lie on a huge bed of snow, which, on investigation, proved to be the thick rice-water, dumped from the holds and covering the ship's sides. During the whole of that stormy night the captain and second officer never left the bridge, and there can be no doubt that in great measure it is due to the able seamanship of those aboard that there has not to be posted up at Lloyd's as missing s.s. *Lennox*, from Hongkong to Callao.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

TYPHOON AT SHANGHAI.

CITY FLOODED.

GREAT WRECKAGE IN SMALL SHIPPING.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 2nd September,
11.10 a.m.

A typhoon blew over Shanghai last night.

The river rose very high, establishing a record in the height to which the rise of water had hitherto attained.

The City was flooded for the most part. Your correspondent, whose office is on the Bund, had to swim home on leaving the office at midnight.

There has been considerable damage among the small shipping in port, the larger vessels fortunately passing through the storm without suffering any injury. The river is strewn with a considerable quantity of wreckage. The loss of life, among the native boat population, which must have been great, is as yet unestimated.

THE AMERICAN BOYCOTT.

IMPERIAL DECREE ISSUED

FOR ITS SUPPRESSION.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 2nd September,
11.10 a.m.

An Imperial decree has been issued at Peking for the suppression of the boycott aimed at Americans and American goods.

THE PEACE TERMS.

JAPANESE OPINION.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 2nd September,
11.10 a.m.

Telegraphic advices received in Shanghai from Japan state that the Mikado's subjects consider the terms of peace just concluded to be humiliating to the Japanese.

THE GAITY STARS.

According to announcement the Gaiety Stars opened a short season at the Theatre Royal last evening, and if the performance gone through can be taken as a criterion of what they have to show Hongkongites, there should be a most successful season before them. When the curtain rose on the stage was to be seen what at first resembled a gigantic punch-bowl, but as one saw between the bars, of which it was built, two bicycles, one knew that this was the "track" for the wheelers. "Whizz" and "whizz" is no misnomer, for "whizz" it was as the brothers tore round the rim at lightning speed, and reminded one of the astonishing mechanical toys of youth. Mr. Eric Howell's songs, illustrated by the most appropriate scenes thrown on a silken sheet from a lantern, were pleasing and well-rendered, while the songs and dances of Misses Ruby Maxwell, Maud Laroche, Lucy Stewart and Gladys Venn were each one marked by its delicacy of execution and polite refinement. That all this was appreciated was evidenced by the *encores* which followed each item, and the number of floral offerings which littered, if bedecked, the stage. Dante's "turn" in up-to-date magic highly delighted his audience, but we will not "give him away" by describing his marvellous feats of *legerdemain*, but will advise all who can do so, to go and see him for themselves, as he is decidedly worth a visit, being clever, clean, and "easy" in all he does. The very graceful ballet by the "Rosebuds" is another pleasing item prettily rendered. The trick cycling of the wheelers which followed caused both amazement and amusement, but the marvellous feat of turning a somersault over a big table without losing control of the cycle is to be seen to be believed, for Wheeler does it! More illustrated songs, this time interpreted by Miss Maud Laroche, were then given, and Miss Gladys Venn then took the house straight into her confidence at once with her delightful coon impersonations, all so daintily executed. The clog dances given by the ladies were very fetching and won rounds of applause. Dante's shadowgraphy, or manipulations of his hands to represent many strange things, is admirable, while the *piece de resistance* is Wheeler looping the wheel, about which we will only say it must be seen to be appreciated. Altogether the "Stars" give a very good entertainment and should receive a large share of local patronage.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Canadian (*Tartar*) 4th inst.
French (*Polynesien*) 4th inst.
Indian (*Gregory Ahear*) 4th inst.
American (*Coptic*) 5th inst.
Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 5th inst.
Australian (*Australian*) 8th inst.
American (*Siberia*) 13th inst.

The O. S. S. Co. & C. M. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Tanaka* left Singapore yesterday evening, and is due here on 6th inst.
The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s s.s. *Coptic* arrived at Manila on 1st inst., and will arrive here about noon, on 5th inst.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's.]

France and Morocco.

London, 31st August.

The Sultan of Morocco has released the Algerian Chief, but the other French demands are not yet conceded.

M. Witte's Announcement of Peace to the Tsar.

M. Witte, in his telegram to the Tsar announcing peace, says: "I have the honour to report that Japan has agreed to your demands concerning the conditions of peace, which is established in strict conformity to Your Majesty's indication that Russia is to remain for ever, as hitherto, a Great Power in the Far East."

The Anglo-Japanese Agreement.

Later.

Reuter's Agency learns that the Anglo-Japanese agreement was signed by Lord Lansdowne and Viscount Hayashi on the 12th of August. It affords mutual guarantees for the protection of Anglo-Japanese interests, even if threatened by a single hostile power, and assures the maintenance of the status quo in the Far East.

France and Morocco.

Later despatches from the Moorish Government relating to the release of the Algerian chief, contain terms and reservations which France cannot accept; the incident therefore is not settled.

WAR DEPARTMENT ROADS

TO BE CLOSED NEXT THURSDAY.

In accordance with para. 232 "Regulations for Engineer Services," 1900, all War Department Roads in the Command will be closed from 6 a.m. on Thursday, 7th September to 6 a.m. on Friday, 8th September, 1905. Barriers will be erected at the following places between the above named hours:—junction of road from East Married Quarters with Queen's Road opposite Arsenal Yard; junction of road from Victoria Barracks with Queen's Road opposite Wellington Barracks; junction of Nullah Road with Queen's Road; junction of road south of Murray Barracks with the public road at St. John's Cathedral; junction of road leading by Victoria Barracks with the Kennedy Road above the New Magazine; junction of path leading from near Head Quarters House guard room to Kennedy Road; road leading from Kowloon Dock Battery to Kowloon Dock; path leading from Hong Hom to Dock and East Batteries where it crosses W. D. land; path leading from Lyemum Fort to Lyemum Hill; path leading from N. W. corner of Whitfield Barracks, Kowloon, which crosses cricket field, to Robinson road; path crossing centre plot of land at Kowloon; W. D. portion of Fletcher Street; Murray Battery Path across Glacis; path leading from Kennedy Road to Married Quarters; Pinewood approach road from Victoria Battery; Pinewood Battery to P. F. Cells. Sentries will be furnished at each of the above named barriers, and no one will be allowed to pass during the 24 hours, except officers and soldiers in uniform, members of the Hongkong Police Force, letter carriers, visitors to Head Quarters House, or persons employed there, civilian foremen and labourers of the Army Ordnance Department, and workmen employed by the W. D. contractors, if accompanied by a N. C. O. or sapper of the Royal Engineers.

FINANCIAL RETURNS.

JANUARY-APRIL.

In the current issue of the *Government Gazette* appears the financial returns, for the period January to April, which the Hon. Mr. L. A. M. Johnston, the Colonial Treasurer, has submitted and presented to Government. In round figures, the actual revenue for the four months amounted to \$2,300,000, and the actual expenditure to \$2,120,000, as compared with \$2,000,000 and \$2,016,000, respectively, for the same period of the preceding year. The increases and decreases under the various heads of revenue show that the former is close upon \$330,000, and the latter below \$30,000. An increase of \$220,000 is noticeable in respect of receipts derived from licenses and internal revenue not otherwise specified, while land sales brought in \$201,140.90 as against \$119,264.45 for the same period of the preceding year, or an increase of \$81,876.45. The only items in which there has been a falling off in revenue are rent from Government property, land and houses, and interest which brought in \$27,062.00 less than in the period January-April of last year. Turning to the expenditure side of the account we find increases in various items amounting to \$166,000 odd, and decreases in others, totalling \$70,000. On public works extraordinary the Government spent close upon \$72,000 more than was the case during the same period of 1904, while military expenditure, contribution to Imperial Government and expenses of volunteers have increased by some \$50,000. There is a decrease of \$32,000 under public works recurrent, while the balance of other departments is distributed over quite a number of departments none of which, however, call for any special comment. The statement of assets and liabilities show that, on the 30th April, the assets amounted to \$704,048.21, and the liabilities to \$510,194.40, leaving a balance of \$193,853.81. This, of course, is not including subsidiary coins in transit, amounting to \$352,400 and the estimate of silver at the mint, which was placed at \$127,756, or a total of \$565,156.

HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING & DYEING CO., LD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong Cotton Spinning Weaving and Dyeing Co., Ltd., was held this afternoon at the offices of the general managers, Messrs. J. R. Wood, consulting committee, Messrs. J. R. Wood, T. W. Hornby, Yuen Hop, Lo Cheung Shiu, Ho U Shang, Ming Kee, Wong Kun Fong, Cheong Ming, Fok Yim Kam, A. Shaw (manager) and A. Brook Smith (secretary).

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen.—For the first five months of the year covered by the statement now before you, the company laboured under adverse conditions, the high cost of cotton not permitting of profitable spinning, and it was not until the end of November that it was possible to work for a time, after having, on an average, run three-fourths of the spindles four days per week for eleven months. To again get together the labour necessary to work full power was a tedious matter, and it was not until the end of March that the required number of operatives was secured. Many of these were unskilled and production has consequently been indifferent, but it is anticipated that with cooler weather there will be a considerable improvement in this respect, as the recruits are gradually acquiring proficiency. There was a good demand for our yarns during the first half of the present year, and advantage was taken of it to dispose of the whole of our production to the end of December, buying simultaneously the requisite cotton at prices which show satisfactory margins. Since the publication on 3rd July of the United States Agricultural Bureau's report indicating a serious falling off in the condition of the American crop as compared with 1904, speculation, the curse of the cotton spinning industry, has been rife, and, assisted by the smaller area planted in America this season, "bulls" have succeeded in rushing the price of American cotton up to a high level. Naturally Indian cotton, which interests us more, has been affected, but I am glad to say not to the same extent. The outlook for the company is at the moment not unpromising, and we may indulge in the hope that there may be a continuance of years not worse than that we are now discussing. I trust you will approve of the manner in which it is proposed to appropriate the balance at credit of profit and loss account; your property is in first rate condition, and stands in the books at much below replacing cost. Before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be pleased to answer any questions relating to them that may be put.

There being no questions the Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts. Mr. J. R. Michael seconded.

Carried.

OFFICERS.

On the proposition of Mr. Hornby, seconded by Mr. Lo Cheung Shiu, the Hon. Sir C. P. C. Chater and Mr. A. G. Wood were re-elected to the consulting committee, and on the proposition of Mr. Yuen Hop, seconded by Fok Kam Ying, Mr. W. Hutton Potts was re-appointed auditor.

The Chairman.—That concludes the business. Dividend warrants will be ready on Monday.

COPPER CASH.

A CURRENCY DANGER.

At a meeting of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce last month the question of the coinage of copper cash was brought forward, and the following letters were read:—

Shanghai, 13th July.

W. D. LITTLE, Esq.,
Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce,
Dear Sir,—I have the honour to forward to you the enclosed copies of a letter and memorandum received from Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, Doyen of the Diplomatic Body in Peking, relating to the minting of copper cash in China.

I have the honour to be,
Dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
DR. KNAPE.

Copy Translation.

Peking, 4th July.

Sir,—You asked me to forward a letter from the Chairman of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce dated 2nd June, 1905, concerning the Minting of Copper Coin by the Chinese Authorities.

I have not omitted to bring this communication to the notice of my honourable colleagues. The matter was thoroughly looked into, but several of those present said they wished further information on several points.

I have the honour to forward you herewith the memorandum which sets out these points and I shall be obliged if you will kindly forward same to the Chairman of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.

I beg to remain,
Yours truly,
A. V. MUMM.

German Consul,
Doyen of the Consular Corps,
Shanghai.

Statements in the letter of the Chairman of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, dated June 2nd, 1905, to the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, on which further information is desirable.

1. The following Provincial Mints are established or projected.

Which of the 15 Mints enumerated have been already established, and which are projected, but not yet established.

Source of the statements given.

In a recent issue of the *Peiyang Kuan Pao* it is stated that there are 18 mints for the production of copper coins. Of these Kuanghsia, Yunnan, Fengtien, and Tientsin (Board of Revenue) Mints are not mentioned in the Chamber of Commerce list.

The *Peiyang Kuan Pao* gives the share of profits each Mint is ordered to provide annually towards the expenditure of the Lien Ping-chu (Military Commission), amounting to a total of 7050,000 taels. Doubtless these mints will continue to give a profit, at least until the quantity of coin produced by them reaches the point at which no more can be absorbed by internal Commerce. It is not unlikely, however, that the Chinese Government imagine that they have here a perennial source of profit and to warn them against the danger of depreciation owing to over-issue, seems a quite legitimate step for the Representatives of Powers to take, who have Treaties containing a clause similar to Article 11 of the British Commercial Treaty of 1902. Whether the Representatives of Powers which have not concluded such Treaties can nevertheless appeal to the British, American, and Japanese, is of course a question for them to decide.

Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce refers the Diplomatic Body to the statements given on pages XII and XIII of the Report on the Trade of China and Abstract of Statistics published this year by the Imperial Maritime Customs. The publication estimates the output for 1904 at 1,745 millions of copper pieces (variously denoted as one hundredth of a dollar and ten mills), while the Chairman of the Chamber estimates that when the whole of the Mints, new and old, are in operation, the annual output will be 16,413 million pieces, or nearly ten times as many. An explanation of the apparent difference between these two estimates is to be desired. And further, as these new coins are presumably to replace the existing cash, it would be useful if the Chairman of the Chamber could inform us how many of such pieces (including fractional coins such as he speaks of in the last paragraph of his letter) would, in the opinion of his Chamber, be required for a population of 400 millions of people.

The Chairman remarks that in permitting the Provincial Authorities to produce these to cash pieces in varying intrinsic values—she (China) is evading her treaty obligations. Something more explicit than this statement is necessary as a foundation for a remonstrance to the Chinese Government against evasion of treaty obligations.

It is desirable that precise information, accompanied by expert evidence, should be furnished as to what mints have produced, ten cash pieces of a less intrinsic value than the assumed standard, and to what extent such issues vary from the standard.

Doctor Knapp, H.E.C.M. Consul General and Senior Consul, Present.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 13th July enclosing copies of a letter and memorandum received from Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, Doyen of the Diplomatic Body in Peking, relating to the minting of Copper Cash in China.

I note from the letter that the question was thoroughly looked into by the Ministers, but that several of those present wished for further information on several points, which are set forth in the memorandum.

The information given by the Chamber was derived from Merchants and Bankers who have given careful study to the question, but it is extremely difficult to obtain through unofficial channels absolutely accurate information as to the present producing power of the various mints established. If the 4 mints which appear to have been omitted from our list are added to the 15 established or projected, as stated in my letter the total would be 19 or a discrepancy of one only as against the figures quoted from the *Peiyang Kuan Pao*. It is remarked that other new Minting Establishments are projected in various places, but authentic information is not allowed to transpire in the interests of those concerned, until the contracts for the supply of the Machinery, etc. are completed.

The estimate of production by the Statistical Secretary of the I.M. Customs was for the year 1904 whereas the Chamber's estimate was the possible result in, say, 1926 when all the machines old and new may be expected to be in full working order.

It is very difficult to get authentic information as to the possible or projected production; this, however, the Chinese Central Government, should be in a position to supply.

The Chamber regret that they are unable to give an opinion as to how many cash pieces should be required for the population of the Empire of China, but the Central Government from their long experience should be able to form an accurate estimate on this point and should regulate the provincial issue of coins accordingly, in the same way as these matters are carried out in Western countries.

Regarding the varying intrinsic values of the coins turned out by the different Provincial Governments it may be stated that such deviations are said to amount to 5 to 10% on coins wholly manufactured in China and fully as much on unmanufactured copper discs imported from various countries and stamped in China.

I note that the question as to whether the Representatives of Powers who have not Treaties containing a clause similar to article 11 of the British Commercial Treaty of 1902, can appeal to the British, American, and Japanese is one for them to decide.

The belief of this Chamber that the Chinese Provincial Government imagine as pointed out in His Excellency's Memorandum that they have a perennial source of income from the profits of the Mints after defraying the initial substantial cost of the mints, and their probable inability to grasp the dangers of depreciation, owing to over-issue, was the reason of the Chamber addressing the Ministers on the subject. The Chamber realizing the immense danger to Foreign Trade if the currency of the country is not regulated, venture to commend the question generally to the earnest attention of the Ministers and especially to the Representatives of the great Trading Powers.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM D. LITTLE,
Chairman.

CABLE COMMUNICATION

INTERRUPTED IN THE NORTH.

Mr. A. B. Skottowe, superintendent of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. informs us that communication with Shanghai on that company's cable being interrupted temporarily by floods at Shanghai, there is considerable delay on traffic with North China.

Mr. Olaf Nielsen, superintendent of the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd., states that telegraphic communication with all places in China north of Shanghai is totally interrupted.

Both our Shanghai-Nagasaki cables became interrupted during the typhoon yesterday. Traffic for Japan will be forwarded by steamer to Nagasaki and will consequently be heavily delayed.

The whole cable traffic between Hongkong and Shanghai being thrown on to this Company's cable in consequence of the interruption of the Eastern Extension Company's cable between Foochow and Shanghai, delay may be expected on telegrams from and to Shanghai (Amoy) and places beyond.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

In their share report of 1st inst., Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts state:

Although business still continues rather restricted, rates have been well maintained and in several instances show a gain on the previous week's quotations. No doubt, the termination of the war will have a beneficial effect on the market generally.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have further depreciated in value and shares have been disposed of in small parcels at \$870 and \$875, but at the close the market is firmer with inquiries at \$880. The London quotation is £89 10s. There is no change in Nationals.

Marine Insurances.—Unions continue on the rise and are now quoted at \$770. Cantons have advanced to \$340 but at this rate shares can be procured. China Traders have still further improved and are wanted at \$81.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have been done at \$41 and more shares can be placed. Hongkong Fires are to be had at \$335 after sales at this figure.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats remain firm and have buyers at \$56. Indo-Chinas have weakened and are offering at \$94. There is nothing doing in China and Mandalas and Douglas Steamships. Star Ferries are still on offer at \$33 and \$25 for the old and new shares. Rhell Transports can be placed at 21s. Shanghai Tugs paid their interim dividend of 11s. 2 on ordinary and 11s. 11 on preference shares on the 28th ultimo, and we now quote them at 11s. 58 and 11s. 48 respectively.

Refineries.—China Sugars have hardened and are in request at \$234. Luons remain weak at \$25.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have been sold at 71. The closing quotation in Shanghai is 71, at which rate shares are offering. Raubs are still in demand at \$13.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have strengthened their position and have changed hands at \$195. This is no doubt due to the satisfactory progress reported in regard to the re-floating of the *Sully*, and also the prospect of business improving now that peace has been concluded; for which latter reason Famhams have also been in strong demand and have been bought at various rates from 11s. 135 up to 11s. 146. Kowloon Wharfs have further declined to \$8. A few Hongkong Wharfs have been sold at 11s. 189.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands are obtainable at \$128. Shanghai Lands continue quiet at 11s. 122. Astor House Hotels have changed hands at \$47 and Hotel des Colonies have found buyers at 11s. 181. Hongkong Hotels remain steady at \$150. According to the company's report for the half-year ended 30th June, 1905, the profit on working account amounted to \$14,549.99 as compared with \$950.76 for the corresponding period of 1904, being an increase of \$13,599.23. The profit and loss account, including the sum of \$3,554.92 brought forward from 31st December last, shows a credit balance of \$105,126.40, which it is proposed to distribute as follows:—To pay a dividend of 35 per share, absorbing \$50,000; to transfer to repairs and renewals account the sum of \$3,000; to write off value of electric installation \$5,000 and to carry forward \$10,126.40. The company's land and buildings property has been re-valued and the property accounts written up by the amount of the additional value (\$548,975.78), the reserve fund being credited with an equivalent sum. The directors propose, later on, to recommend to shareholders the advisability of doubling the present capital of \$600,000 by transferring that amount from the reserve fund to capital account. As there is urgent need of additional funds to repay the overdraft due to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and to complete the payments for the new building on the reclamation, known as "Hotel Mansions," the directors desire, at an early date, to obtain the sanction of the shareholders to the issue of additional new capital which they hope can be floated at a high premium. Humphreys' Estate have again been done and are still wanted at \$124.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos are wanted at 11s. 50. Internationals have been placed at 11s. 45 and Lao-Kung-Mows at 11s. 57. Sooychees have further risen and are in request at 11s. 250, but sellers are holding off for higher rates. Hongkong Cottons are in the market at \$154.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements are procurable at \$28. China Providents have been dealt in at \$9. Dairy Farms are inquired for at \$17. Hall and Holt have been booked at \$16 and \$17. Lankats have reacted and are obtainable at 11s. 170.

TODAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.
London—Bank T.T. 1/11
Do. demand 1/11 1/16
Do. 4 months' sight 1/11 3/16
France—Bank T.T. 241
America—Bank T.T. 246
Germany—Bank T.T. 1.96
India T.T. 1.43
Do. demand 1.43
Shanghai—Bank T.T. 711
Singapore T.T. 9 1/2 prem.
Japan—Bank T.T. 91
Java—Bank T.T. 1151

Buying.
1 months' sight L/C. 11 5/16
5 months' sight L/C. 11 7/16
10 days' sight San Francisco & New York 47 1/2
1 months' sight do. 48
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne 1/11 5/16
4 months' sight France 2 45
5 months' sight do. 2 46
4 months' sight Germany 2 00
Bar Silver 28 1/16
Bank of England rate 21 1/2
Sovereign 10.45

OPPIUM QUOTATIONS.

Today's quotations are as follows:
Malwa New Per picul 1,100
Old 1,185
Older 1,275
Oldest 1,350
Patna New Per picul 1,112 1/2
Old 1,190
Older 1,275
Persian 1,051

Today's Advertisements.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of September, 1905, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND adjoining Shaikwan Lots 392, 396 and 399, at Shaikwan, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 2nd July, 1905, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Boundary Measurements	Area	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	Shaukiwan Lot 392, 396 and 399, at Shaikwan, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 2nd July, 1905, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.	1.56	6	435

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1905. 1894.

THEATRE ROYAL, HONGKONG.

Leasee and Manager, Mr. W. HOLLINWORTH.

TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY), 2nd September, AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Doors Open at 8 P.M. Commence at 9 Sharp.

Under the direct patronage of His Excellency the Governor, Sir MATTHEW NATHAN, K.C.M.G.

THE FAMOUS GAITY STARS.

POLITE VAUDEVILLE AND SPECIALITY COMPANY.

A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.

BUT ONE OPINION: THE MOST SUCCESSFUL VAUDEVILLE COMBINATION EVER INTRODUCED TO THE ORIENT.

PLAN AT THE ROBINSON PIANO COMPANY.

Price \$3, \$2 and \$1.

Mr. JAMES MORGAN, Business Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1905. [877]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE, DUNKIRK AND ANTWERP (DIRECT).

Calling at SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO and PORT SAID.

THE Company's Steamship

"LAOS,"

Captain Abel, will be despatched as above, on or about the 7th September, 1905.

This Steamer has Accommodation for Passengers and carries a duly qualified Doctor.

For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1905. [866]

BUTTER.

DURING THE SUMMER

WE WILL DELIVER

FRESH AUSTRALIAN BUTTER,

in 1/2 lb. Pats.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1905. [19]

Intimations.

SPECIAL SALE

AT

ROBINSON'S

OF

PIANOS, PIANOLAS,

MUSIC AND MUSICAL

INSTRUMENTS

OF ALL KINDS

PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.

The following Pianos are thoroughly sound

and reliable, and are

GUARANTEED

FOR THE CLIMATE.

Intending buyers should not miss this

most favourable opportunity of securing one

of these Great Bargains.

UPRIGHT PIANOS

Trade Mark

Telephone No. 135

THE FAVOURITE BRANDY OF THE

FRENCH IS

MARTELL'S

* * * * * 28.00 " " "

V.S.O.P. 49.00 " " "

V.V.S.O.P. 90.00 " " "

Even their cheapest quality is recommended by the Medical Faculty for Invalids and delicate people.

BUY THE GENUINE

"TANSAN"

BOTTLED BY

THE

CLIFFORD-WILKINSON TANSAN.

MINERAL WATER CO., LD.

KOBE—JAPAN.

Per Case of 48 Half-bottles \$6.50

Per Dozen " " 1.70

Per Case of 100 Quarter " 8.00

Per Dozen Quarter Bottles 1.10

SOLE AGENTS—

H. PRICE & CO.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1905. [114]</

Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.
JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUK
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TEENKAI"	6th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DIOMED"	14th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KAISOW"	14th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DARDANUS"	21st "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TYDEUS"	28th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CHINGWO"	5th October.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KINTUCK"	12th "

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"PAKLING"	12th September.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"ACHILLES"	20th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"ANTONOR"	26th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"ALCINOUS"	10th October.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"AGAMEMNON"	20th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"DIOMED"	24th "

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL
OVERLAND COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"JASON"	3rd September.
	"TYDEUS"	1st October.

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUK
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"YANGTSE"	28th September.
	"KEEMUN"	30th October.

For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1905.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	4th September.
CHEFOO and NEWCHANG	"WUHU"	5th "
SHANGHAI	"YOHOW"	5th "
MANILA	"TEAN"	5th "
TSINGTAO, CHEFOO & NEWCHANG	"KASHING"	6th "
KOBE	"CHANGSHA"	6th "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK- TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	23rd "

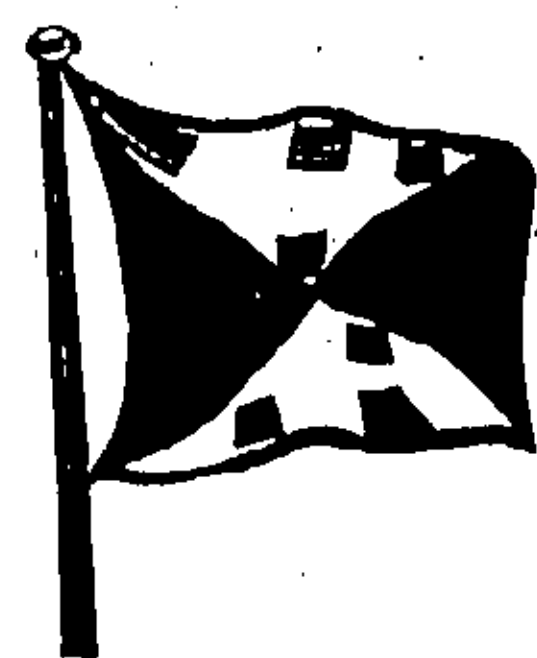
* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly
qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian
Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1905.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of
Passengers.

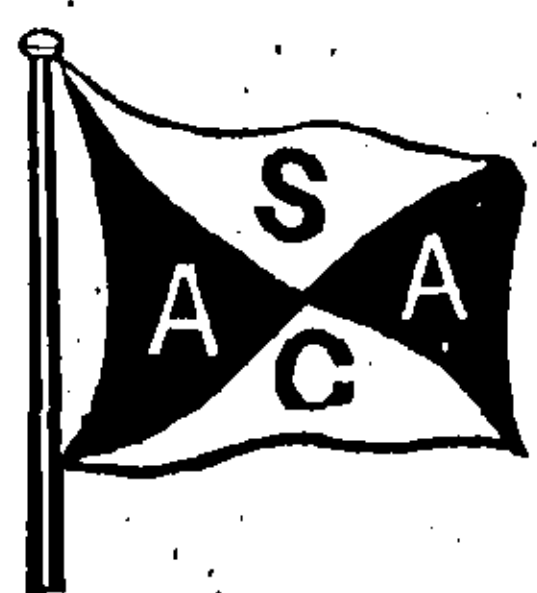
CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 9th Sept., at Noon.
RUBI	2540	A. H. Nolley	"	SATURDAY, 16th Sept., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1905.



HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship	About
"SIERRA BLANCA"	20th September.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1905.

BOO CHEONG.

STATIONER AND PAPER MERCHANT,
No. 20, Pottinger Street.

HAS always on hand all varieties of
Stationery, Printing and Note Papers,
Copying Presses, also Automatic Cyclopedia
and Williams Duplicator.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1905.

TSANG FOO & CO.,

COAL MERCHANTS AND STEVEDORES,
48, DES VOUX ROAD.

SHIPS Coaled from alongside at the shortest
notice, and with all possible despatch.
Prices Moderate. Telephone No. 329.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1904.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI,"
Captain T. AUSTIN, R.N.M.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on
Week Days, at 7.30 A.M. and on Sun-
days at 8.30 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week
Days at 2.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 5.30 P.M.,
if tide permits.

FARES:—Week Days, 1st Class, including
Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Ticket,
\$5; 2nd Class \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.
Every Sunday will be an Excursion, at the
following rates:—1st and 2nd Class, Single
Ticket, \$1; Return, \$2; 3rd Class, Single, 30
cents, Return, 50 cents; Steerage, 10 cents.
Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner can be supplied
either on Board, or at the Macao Hotel, for
returning passengers only, at an extra charge
of \$2.

On Sundays, passengers desiring to have a
Private Cabin which has accommodation for
two or more passengers, will be charged \$3
extra.
First Class Passengers, who do not care to
return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed
to do so the following day (Monday) on pro-
duction of the Return Half Ticket. Should
the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to
the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given
by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be
available for the following day.
The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity.
The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the
Western end of Wing Lok Street.

MING ON & Co.,
2nd Floor, No. 16, Victoria Street,
Hongkong, 17th June, 1905.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

Tons Captain

"KWONGCHOW" 1,309 T. R. MEAD

"KWONG TUNG" 1,238 H. W. WALKER

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every

evening (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30

o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled

Accommodation for First Class Passengers and

are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans

in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4

Meals \$1 each.

The Company's Wharf is a short distance

West of the Harbour Master's Office.

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD. and

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,

No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1905.

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TRIPS TO CANTON AND MACAO.

THE Yuk On Company's Splendid Steamer

"YING KING,"

1,088 tons, Registered.

Captain E. J. Page, will leave Hongkong for

Canton every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY

and FRIDAY EVENING, at 9.30 P.M.,

returning to Hongkong every TUESDAY,

THURSDAY and SATURDAY, about 5 P.M.

On SUNDAYS she will make an EXCUR-

SION TRIP TO MACAO, leaving Hongkong

at 8.30 A.M., and returning from Macao about

7.30 P.M.

The "YING KING" is especially fitted for

these runs, is the newest, fastest and most

luxuriously furnished steamer on the line and

is lighted throughout with Electricity, also hot

and cold water is supplied.

FARES:

First Class single journey to Canton \$3.00

Second " " " " 1.50

First class single journey to Macao 1.00

Second " " " " .50

Third " " " " .30

Fourth " " " " .20

Fifth " " " " .10

Sixth " " " " .05

Seventh " " " " .02

Eighth " " " " .01

Ninth " " " " .005

Tenth " " " " .002

Eleventh " " " " .001

Twelfth " " " " .0005

Thirteenth " " " " .0002

Fourteenth " " " " .0001

Fifteenth " " " " .00005

Sixteenth " " " " .00002

Seventeenth " " " " .00001

Eighteenth " " " " .000005

Nineteenth " " " " .000002

Twentieth " " " " .000001

Twenty-first " " " " .0000005

Twenty-second " " " " .0000002

Twenty-third " " " " .0000001

Twenty-fourth " " " " .00000005

Twenty-fifth " " " " .00000002

Twenty-sixth " " " " .00000001

Twenty-seventh " " " " .000000005

Twenty-eighth " " " " .000000002

Twenty-ninth " " " " .000000001

Thirtieth " " " " .0000000005

Thirty-first " " " " .0000000002

Thirty-second " " " " .0000000001

Thirty-third " " " " .00000000005

Thirty-fourth " " " " .00000000002

Thirty-fifth " " " " .00000000001

Thirty-sixth " " " " .000000000005

Thirty-seventh " " " " .000000000002

Thirty-eighth " " " " .000000000001

Thirty-ninth " " " " .0000000000005

Fortieth " " " " .0000000000002

Forty-first " " " " .0000000000001

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Forty-fourth " " " " .00000000000001

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Fifty-fourth " " " " .000000000000000005

Fifty-fifth " " " " .000000000000000002

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Fifty-seventh " " " " .0000000000000000005

Fifty-eighth " " " " .0000000000000000002

Fifty-ninth " " " " .0000000000000000001

Sixtieth " " " " .00000000000000000005

Sixty-first " " " " .00000000000000000002

Sixty-second " " " " .00000000000000000001

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Sixty-fourth " " " " .000000000000000000002

Sixty-fifth " " " " .000000000000000000001

Sixty-sixth " " " " .0000000000000000000005

Sixty-seventh " " " " .0000000000000000000002

Sixty-eighth " " " " .0000000000000000000001

Sixty-ninth " " " " .00000000000000000000005

Seventieth " " " " .00000000000000000000002

Seventy-first " " " " .00000000000000000000001

Seventy-second " " " " .000000000000000000000005

Seventy-third " " " " .000000000000000000000002

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IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN EGYPT.

(Continued from page 3.)

This eastern end of the tomb contained a large number of small objects. There were among them seven pairs of sandals, most of them of papyrus, but one of them was of stamped yellow leather and another had been gilded. On the floor were numberless boxes, each of them occupied by an "ushebt" figure of considerable size. Many of the "ushebt" were of wood, but some were of alabaster, and there were two of gold and two of silver. Here, too, was a second wand of office, together with vases and boxes of gaily painted wood. Among the boxes perhaps the most interesting is a large "clothes chest" of palmwood and papyrus; it is lined inside with papyrus, has two fastenings of string, and contains a second case or shelf with papyrus flaps. Apertures have been made in the sides for the sake of ventilation.

Some of the objects bore the names of Amon-hotep III. and his Queen. This was the case, for instance, with a large vase of alabaster, as well as with a sort of box-stool, resplendent with gold and blue enamel, on the cover of which the King is represented as sitting on the hieroglyphic of "gold." On another box, which is fashioned like a small table with legs, the Pharaoh is depicted in the same attitude, yellow paint taking the place of gold on a third box of smaller size. Among minor objects, one of the most beautiful is a kohl-case of blue faience with the cartouches of the King. Near the latter the gilded handle of a mirror was picked up, together with a stone box, painted white and stuffed with cotton, the lid of which represented a recumbent mummy with a winged soul on the breast. In another part of the tomb were two large wigs.

At its eastern extremity there was also a small armchair the back of which is formed by the figures of the god Bes and a monkey on either side of him. Two other armchairs were discovered in the western portion of the tomb. The largest of these, with its seat of interlaced palm-fibre, is profusely ornamented with figures in black and gold. At the back is a double representation of "the eldest daughter of the King, Amon-sit," in each representation she is seated on a throne, with a winged solar disk above, and a female slave bringing her the offering of a golden collar, while under each arm of the chair are three other female slaves holding up their offerings of rings of gold. An inscription tells us that the gold had been brought from "the lands of the south." The legs of the chair are modelled after those of an ox, and above each of the front legs is a boss in the form of a human head. There is a second and rather smaller armchair which also belonged to Amon-sit, who was a daughter of Amon-hotep III. On the back of this the Princess is represented sitting with a cat under her chair and a female fan-bearer on either side, while under the arms of the chair is the figure of Bes between two monkeys. The picture of the Princess and her attendants is lined on either side by the so-called Greek fret, an interesting illustration of the intercourse that existed at the time between Egypt and the Aegean. The two chairs of Amon-sit might have been found in it. This seems to indicate that the tomb of Ysa and Thut had already been the burial place of a member of the Royal family, and that when all the objects which now cover the floor can be removed and packed we may hope to discover a "well" or chamber in which the sarcophagus of its original occupant rests.

It will take some time, however, before the work of thoroughly clearing the tomb out can be accomplished. Meanwhile it has revealed one striking fact—the ostentatious, not to say vulgar, display of wealth which distinguished Egyptian society in the later days of the 18th Dynasty. We had learned from the tomb of the Pharaoh Amenhotep, "gold is as plentiful as dust," and in the profusion with which the precious metal has been lavished on the contents of the newly-discovered tomb their words receive a striking illustration. There was no gold, however mean or insignificant, which was not literally plated with the gold of the desert mines. Even the "harsh" is represented as seated upon the symbol of "gold," and the goddess Isis, at the foot of Thut's coffin is pictured in the same position.

A pathetic relic of a dead world is a mat of palm fibre on which the figure of Osiris was delineated in soft mould. Seeds were then sown in the mould, and in the green grass which sprung from them after the tomb had been closed and sealed the Egyptians saw an image and earnest of the resurrection. A similar "bed of Osiris" had already been found in the tomb of Amon-hotep III.

Although some of the individual objects discovered by Mr. Davis may be matched in previous finds, the discovery, as a whole, far surpasses any that has yet been made in Egypt, and is in fact the most important ever made there, whether we regard the art and richness of the coffins and other sepulchral furniture, or the wealth of precious metal that has been lavished upon them. The chariot alone, for completeness and beauty of form, is unique.

The discovery will not only increase our knowledge of the history and customs of the 18th Dynasty of Egypt; it must also materially enlarge our conception of the artistic taste and skillful workmanship of the ancient "dwellers by the Nile."

Shipping.

Protea, Nor. s.s., 1,024, N. G. Krabbe, 1st Sept.—Tamsui via Amoy and Swatow 31st Aug., Gen.—O. S. K.
Lennox, Br. s.s., 2,361, F. McNair, 1st Sept.—Put back, Gen.—D. & Co., Ltd.
Fukura Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,045, H. Sakamoto, 1st Sept.—Molli 27th Aug., Coals—Mr. Jeffries.
Cyprus, Br. s.s., 2,174, J. W. Knox, 2nd Sept.—Java 21st Aug., Sugar—Order.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Kwangsi, for Shanghai.
Fritjof, for Foochow.
Rubi, for Manila.
Katanga, for Kutchinotru.
Panoli, for Haiphong.
Hocking, for Kwong-chow-wan.
Protea, for Swatow.
Tjilatjap, for Batavia.
Tiger, for Port Townsend.
Tamsui, for Singapore.
Kosmash, for Rajahmundry.
Kwangsi, for Shanghai.
Cyprus, for Kobe.
Hocking, for Swatow.
Tjilatjap, for Tientsin.
Cyprus, for Bangkok.

Sept. 2.

Vagonia, for Portland, Or.
Fritjof, for Coast Ports.
Rubi, for Singapore.
Yansang, for Manila.
Panoli, for Haiphong.
Tjilatjap, for Hongkong.
Kosmash, for Canton.
Kwangsi, for Shanghai.
Kwangsi, for Shanghai.
Rubi, for Manila.
Fritjof, for Haiphong.
Cyprus, for Kobe.
Hocking, for Swatow.
Tjilatjap, for Tientsin.
Cyprus, for Bangkok.

Shipping Report

Str. Protea from Tamsui—Light breeze from NE, heavy SW. sea.
Str. Cyprus from Java—Strong SW. gale and heavy sea, with general typhoon appearance, lowest bar, reading 29.50.

Vessels in Port.

STRAMERS.
Borneo, Ger. s.s., 1,144, F. Sembill, 21st Aug.—Sandakan 16th Aug., Timber and Gen.—M. & Co.
Changsha, Br. s.s., 1,800, T. Moore, 19th Aug.—Australasian Ports via Manila 16th Aug., Gen.—B. & S.
Childar, Nor. s.s., 1,102, H. Nicolson, 22nd Aug.—Sourabaya 13th Aug., Sugar—T. Daniels & Co.
Chungang, Br. s.s., 1,418, R. Cox, 28th Aug.—Rangoon 19th Aug., Sugar—J. M. & Co.
Devanwase, Ger. s.s., 1,057, T. V. Bmbr, 19th Aug.—Bangkok and Swatow 18th Aug., Rice and Teak-squares—B. & S.
Fri, Nor. s.s., 800, N. Andersen, 26th Aug.—Haiphong 23rd Aug., Gen.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.
Fritjof, Nor. s.s., 891, A. H. Haraldsen, 27th Aug.—Fuchow via Amoy and Swatow 26th Aug., Gen.—O. S. K.
Halvard, Nor. s.s., 1,066, C. Andersen, 29th Aug.—Java 20th Aug., Sugar—Chinese.
Hohenoller, Ger. s.s., 6,660, O. Kraef, 20th July.—from Genoa, Ballast—M. & Co.
Kaifong, Br. s.s., 985, E. Finlayson, 28th Aug.—Cebu via Iloilo 25th Aug., Hemp and Sugar—B. & S.
Katanga, Br. s.s., 1,491, H. Stehr, 20th Aug.—Kuchinotru 25th Aug., Coal—M. B. K.
Korea, Am. s.s., 5,651, A. Zerdor, 21st Aug.—San Francisco 2nd July, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai 18th Aug., Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.
Kowloon, Ger. s.s., 1,491, H. Stehr, 20th Aug.—Bangkok 14th Aug., Gen.—S. & Co.
Kumsang, Br. s.s., 2,077, E. J. Buller, 16th Aug.—Calcutta 2nd Aug., Penang 7th and Singapore 10th, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Laertes, Br. s.s., 1,157, J. B. Jackson, 1st Sept.—Saigon 27th Aug., Meal and Gen.—Chinese.
Laisang, Br. s.s., 3,460, P. M. B. Lake, 27th Aug.—Calcutta 12th Aug., Penang and Singapore 22nd, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Loyal, Ger. s.s., 1,582, L. Lorenzen, 27th Aug.—Bangkok 20th Aug., Rice and Gen.—S. & Co.
Mc cedes, Br. transport, 3,300, J. S. Macgregor, 31st Aug.—Weihaiwei 26th Aug., Naval Stores—Admiralty.
Montana, Am. s.s., 208, D. C. Camus, 21st Aug.—Manila 18th August, Gen.—Portuguese.
Ossang, Br. s.s., 1,737, J. T. Davies, 19th Aug.—Samarang 9th Aug., Sugar—J. M. & Co.
Opland, Nor. s.s., 844, Th. W. Schlytter, 27th Aug.—Kobe and Nagasaki 18th Aug., Gen.—Yee Hing Tai.
Oscar II., Nor. s.s., 2,050, R. Olsen, 20th Aug.—Molli 25th Aug., Coal—M. B. K.
Petchaburi, Ger. s.s., 1,375, G. Hillmann, 28th Aug.—Bangkok 21st Aug., Rice, Wood and Gen.—B. & S.
Pitsanulok, Ger. s.s., 1,263, L. Goerchen, 27th Aug.—Bangkok 18th Aug., Rice—B. & S.
Progress, Nor. s.s., 1,641, M. G. Steen, 21st Aug.—Proboling and Sourabaya 9th Aug., Sugar—Order.
Rajaburi, Ger. s.s., 1,183, G. Wendig, 31st Aug.—Bangkok 22nd Aug., Rice and Meal—B. & S.
Rosenath, Br. s.s., 1,123, Frasier, 30th Aug.—Hongay 26th Aug., Ballast—Order.
Sumatra, Ger. s.s., 584, H. Wonne, 24th Aug.—Singapore 17th Aug., Ballast—N. D. L.
Tiger, Nor. s.s., 2,116, P. Bugge, 22nd Aug.—Molli 22nd Aug., Coals—S. & T. Co.
Tjilatjap, Dut. s.s., 2,470, H. Koots, 26th Aug.—Japan via Amoy 25th Aug., Gen.—J. C. J. L.
Wongkol, Ger. s.s., 1,270, W. Reher, 29th Aug.—Bangkok via Swatow 28th Aug., Rice—B. & S.

SAILING VESSELS.

Churchill, Am. 4-masted sch., 600, Hoffman, 17th Aug.—Haiphong 23rd Aug., Ballast—Master.
Pass of Brander, Br. ship, 1,200, W. J. Ryder, 18th July—Philadelphia 14th April, Case Oil—A. O. Co.

Steamers Expected.

Vessels	From	Agents	Date
Polynesia	Saigon	M. M. O.	Sept. 4
Tientsin	Singapore	P. & O.	Sept. 4
Gregory A'car	Singapore	D. S. & Co.	Sept. 4
Slavonia	Singapore	H. A. L.	Sept. 4
Iachis	Singapore	C. & Co.	Sept. 4
Bogor	Molli	C. J. L.	Sept. 4
Emp. of Japan	Shanghai	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 5
Tatar	Shanghai	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 5
Capitol	Shanghai	O. & O. Co.	Sept. 5
Capitol	Singapore	B. & S.	Sept. 6
Australia	S. Darwin	G. L. & Co.	Sept. 8
Siberia	San Francisco	P. M. Co.	Sept. 13
Nicomedia	Portland	P. & A. Co.	Sept. 16

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Returns.

Vessels	At	Kowloon Dock
Changsha	at	Kowloon Dock
Montana	"	"
Devanwase	"	"
On Sang	"	"
Sumatra	"	"
Borneo	"	"
Hermann Menzell	"	"
H.M.S. Hart	"	"
Kowloon	"	Cosmopolitan
Pitsanulok	"	"
M. Struve	"	Aberdeen

Ships Passed The Canal.

Outward—4th August—Agamemnon, 9th August—Swanley, Sylva, 12th August—Tamsui, Longior, 15th August—Banyan, Redburn, 18th August—Tamsui, Norddahl, Redhill, Andalusia, 22nd August—Sophia, Richmond, Ohio, Bayern, Diomed, Sooter, Jaurmerry, Nelly, 25th August—Dardanis, Caledonia, 29th August—Glauc, Clifton, 30th August—Ben-venne, Hall, Glenach, Howick, Palma, Ghazie, 1st September—Seyla, Tydus, Borussia, Ching Wo, Fook Song, Iran.
Homeward—4th August—Para, Silista, 15th August—Montana, Sikh, 18th August—Banyan, 22nd August—Nippon, Oanfa, Java, 25th August—Hyson, Scharnhorst, 30th August—Brigantia, Silthonia, Tourant, 1st September—Tonkin.

Arrivals at Home—4th August—Bantu, 9th August—Darmstadt, 12th August—Occident, 15th August—C. Ferd Latis, 18th August—Ping Sui, Stam, 22nd August—Monta, Yunnan, Sagami, 25th August—Annam, 19th August—Palermo, 30th August—Sachsen, 1st September—Glenhurst.

TO-MORROW.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church.
Queen's Road, West.
Holy Communion 7.30 a.m.
Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Venite, Turner; Te Deum, Woodward; Benedictus Jubilate, Hawes; Hymns, 4, 148, 146 and 380.
Holy Communion 12.15 p.m.
Evening Prayer, 6.30 p.m., Magnificat, Cooke Cantate Nunc Dimittis, Macfarlane; Hymns, 325, 404, 299 and 11.
Holy Communion 7.45 p.m.
The Church launch Day Spring will call on ships carrying white crews to bring friends ashore to the services between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m., and between 5.15 and 6 p.m., (Kowloon Police Pier, 10.30 and 6 p.m.) returning after wards. The Answering Bells is the Call flag. All the sittings are free and unappropriated. Visitors welcome. Books, etc. provided.
Sunday school 10 to 10.45 a.m.
Roman Catholic Cathedral—Mass at 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., and 9.30 a.m. Benediction, 5.30 p.m.
German Bethesda Chapel, West Point—Morning Service, 11 a.m.
St. Francis' Church, Wanchai—Mass (Chin.), 6 a.m., (Port.), 7.30 a.m. Benediction, 5 p.m.
St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road—Morning Service (English), 9 a.m.
St. Anthony's Chapel, West Point—Mass, 8 a.m.
Union Church—Services, 11 a.m., and 6 p.m.

Post Office.

4 Mail will close for:
Bangkok—Per Oceana, 4th Sept., 9 a.m.
Macao—Per Heungshan, 4th Sept., 1.15 p.m.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama—Per Kumsang, 4th Sept., 2 p.m.
Iloilo and Cebu—Per Katsang, 4th Sept., 3 p.m.
Kudat and Sandakan—Per Borneo, 5th Sept., 8 a.m.
Europe, &c., India, via Tuticorin—Per Amstad Baltic, 5th Sept., 11 a.m.
Macao—Per Heungshan, 5th Sept., 1.15 p.m.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Laisang, 5th Sept., 2 p.m.
Manila—Per Tamsui, 5th Sept., 3 p.m.
Shanghai—Per Yachow, 5th Sept., 3 p.m.
Cheloo and Newchwang—Per Wuhai, 5th Sept., 3 p.m.
Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth—Per Eastern, 6th Sept., 10 a.m.
Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya—Per Boro, 6th Sept., 10 a.m.
Amoy, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per Koro, 6th Sept., 11 a.m.
Macao—Per Heungshan, 6th Sept., 1.15 p.m.
Kobe—Per Changsha, 6th Sept., 3 p.m.
Tientsin, Cheloo and Newchwang—Per Kaching, 6th Sept., 3 p.m.
Macao—Per Heungshan, 7th Sept., 1.15 p.m.
Macao—Per Heungshan, 8th Sept., 1.15 p.m.
Manila—Per Tamsui, 9th Sept., 10 a.m.
Singapore, Penang and Bombay—Per Iachis, 9th Sept., 10 a.m.
Europe, &c., India, via Tuticorin—Per Bengali, 9th Sept., 11 a.m.
Macao—Per Heungshan, 9th Sept., 1.15 p.m.
Tientsin—Per Wuhai, 9th Sept., 3 p.m.
Macao—Per Heungshan, 11th Sept., 1.15 p.m.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.—Per Tatar, 13th Sept., 11 a.m.
Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth—Per Willard, 19th Sept., 10 a.m.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.—Per Empress of Japan, 20th Sept., 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle, Wash.—Per Albatross, 22nd Sept., 11 a.m.
Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth—Per Changsha, 23rd Sept., 3 p.m.

Mail for Canton, Samsui, Wuchow and Macao will be closed on week days at 7.30 every morning. On Sundays the mail for Macao will be closed at 8 a.m., and that for Canton at 9 a.m.
Mails for Namiao, Sanhsie, Kongmoon, Kunchuk, Samsui, Wuchow and Canton every evening at 5 p.m. On Sundays the mails will be closed at 9 a.m.
No mail will be closed for Canton on Saturday evening.

On and after 15th July, 1905, the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong and the British Postal Agencies in China to Australia will be at the rate for 4 cents for each half ounce instead of 10 cents as at present.
The rate of postage on letters from Australia to Hongkong and the British Postal Agencies in China will be reduced from 2d. to 3d. for each half ounce.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG.
Bell, R.N., Lieut. H. F. Lawless, Major Bingham, Mr. & Mrs. Lewis, A. R. J. E. and child.
Bishop, L. C. Lugbell, V.
Blaney, S. Macdonald, D.
Bissell, W. S. Major, C. O.
Bonner, E. A. Marriot, Dr. O.
Brighton, F. G. Merles, Mrs.
Broughall, L. Miller, P. L.
Bonner, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, R. E.
W. C. Moon, Mr. & Mrs. E. M.
Carter, W. L. Moore, Dr. W. B. A.
Chalkley, H. F. Morrison, Mrs.
Clark, Hon. Dr. Francis.
Clark, M. O. Oei, Miss G.
Clark, T. Oei, Miss A.
Clark, Mrs. T. W. Oei, Miss A.
Clegg, R. M., Esq. Li Oei Teong Ham, Mrs. and Mrs. H. L.
Conningham, G. Olfie, O. C.
Davies, F. O. Pan, Mr. F. N. Le.
Doollittle, F. H. Parfitt, W.
Douglas, Capt. & Mrs. J. P.
Downing, Mr. T. C. Peake, W.
Fletcher, H. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. T. L.
Freeman, J. G. Reich, Dr. L. R.
Glover, C. W. Roach, Mrs. J. S. and child.
Grone, Mrs. F. Scott, A. O.
Hall, Capt. T. Shee, J. J.
Hartman, Capt. & Mrs. Skion, A. J.
Hurst, R.W., Engineer-Scott, C.
Capt. Thompson, W. R.
Husted, M. C. Thompson, M. L.
Innes, Capt. R. Thornborough, J.
Kerr, F. Watkins, Miss E.
Klemantatse, M. Wheaton, Mrs. G. S.
Kobb, Miss C. Whitlow, A. W.
Lain, A. H. Wright, Mr. & Mrs. T.
Large, H. J. C.

Account, E. F. Lay, Mr.
Beattie, A. Lander, Mr.
Boggar, Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlane, Dr. and Mrs.
Bourchier, Mr. & Mrs. Machie, Mr. and Mrs.
Boyd, Capt. and Mrs. Maddaford, Mr.
Brown, D. E. Martin, R.
Chickster, Maj. A. A. Meier, Mr. and Mrs.
Clother, A. N. Mitchell, R.
Cocks, Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Muella, E.
Darling, Col. O'Neill, J. L. Hugh
Dixon, Mr. Parry, Major
Dunbar, Mr. & Mrs. Peace, Mr.
Dymack, Lieut. A. Phillips, Major
Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Philpot, Mr.
Fales, Mr. Follock, Mr. & Mrs.
Gales, Capt. Seward, Capt. and Mrs.
Gudall, Mr. & Mrs. Scutten, Mr. T.
Hallingsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Snelair, A.
Mrs. Studt, Van de
Harker, B. Brotherton Stokes, Mr.
Haynes, Col. Thomas, Mr.
Hazelard, F. A. Uffel, W. von
Helgaud, A. H. Vandin, Gordon
Howard, W. H. Verker, Capt. and Mrs.
Hudg, D. White, Dr. M. J.
Jeffries, H. U. Wilford, F. C.
Johnson, Rev. Wilt, Major
Joseph, Mr. and Mrs.
Kelsall, Major & Mrs.

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Jameson, F. S. Webb, Mr. and Mrs.
Lyons, F. W. Montague
Marchant, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Dr. Newell
Nicholls, E. A. Young, J. Ashton

OCCIDENTAL.
Albert, B. E. Munro, Miss A.
Chandler, Lieut. Army Ohme, A.
Edue "Dept" Owen, O. E.
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KOWLOON.
Bonafield, Miss Julia MacKinnon, Mr. and Mrs.
Buller, Capt. McAab, W. S.
Hall, J. S.

Sept. 1 at 29.71
Sept. 2 at 29.65
Temperature 83
Humidity 80
Rainfall 0.43

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

September 1st, 1905, a.m.									
Bar.	Th. Hu.	Wind	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.
Vladivostok	7 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yagasaki	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Osaka	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shikoku	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taiwan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Koshu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pescadore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	9 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gutlaif	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amoy	6.30 a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swatow	9 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canton	10 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	10 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria Peak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gap Rock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macao	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haiphong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bacolod	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cebu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. St. James	10 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION.

NAME.	CLASS.	TONS.	GUNS.	L.H.P.	CAPTAIN.	LAST REPORTED AT
Alacrity ...	despatch-vessel... ..	1,700	4	3,000	Commander Harbord	Weihaiwei
Andromeda ...	cruiser, 1st class	11,000	16	16,500	Captain R. Nelson Ommanney	Weihaiwei
Araucaria ...	torpedo boat destroyer	550	6	7,000	Lieut. Commander R. H. Heaton	Weihaiwei
Astron ...	cruiser, 2nd class	4,360	10	7,000	Captain Lionel G. Tufnell	Weihaiwei
Bonaventure ...	cruiser and class	4,360	10	7,000	Captain H. H. Torlesse	Shanghai
Cadmus ...	loop	1,070	6	1,400	Commander H. du C. Luard... ..	Yagasaki
Cherub ...	water tank and tug	390	—	300	...	Hongkong
Clio ...	loop	1,070	6	1,400	Commander H. D. Wilkin, D.S.O.	Yagasaki
Uladem ...	cruiser, 1st class	11,000	16	16,500	Captain H. W. Savory	Weihaiwei
Dec ...	torpedo boat destroyer	550	6	7,000	Lieut. Commander H. E. Sullivan	Weihaiwei
Eme ...	torpedo boat destroyer	550	6	7,000	Lieut. Commander Bathar	Weihaiwei
Etrick ...	torpedo boat destroyer	550	6	7,000	Lieut. Commander Lewin	Weihaiwei
Eze ...	torpedo boat destroyer	550	6	7,000	Commander A. F. Everett	Weihaiwei
Fame ...	torpedo boat destroyer	550	6	7,000	Captain Commander Stevenson	Weihaiwei
Flora ...	cruiser, and class	4,360	10	7,000	Captain H. Grant-Dalton	Shanghai
Handy ...	torpedo boat destroyer	275	6	4,000	Lieut. Commander J. May	Weihaiwei
Hart ...	torpedo boat destroyer	275	6	4,000	Lieut. Commander Richards... ..	Hongkong
Hecle ...	special service torpedo-v... ..	2,400	—	2,400	Captain E. F. B. Charlton	Weihaiwei
Hogue ...	cruiser, 1st class	12,000	14	21,000	Captain Shortland	Weihaiwei
Iphigenia ...	cruiser, and class	3,500	8	7,000	Captain William B. Fawcner	Amoy
Itchen... ..	torpedo boat destroyer	550	6	7,000	Lieut. Commander C. Seymour	Weihaiwei
Janus ...	torpedo boat destroyer	280	6	5,000	Lieut. Commander W. H. Darwall	Hongkong
Kinsba ...	river gunboat	180	4	1,200	Lieut. Commander E. V. F. R. Dugmore	Yagasaki
Moorhan ...	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lieut. Commander F. B. Noble	West River
Oter ...	torpedo boat destroyer	310	6	6,300	Lieut. Commander J. Kiddle	Weihaiwei
Rambler ...	surveying-vessel	835	6	3,000	Commander C. E. Monro	Yagasaki
Robin... ..	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut. Commander Robert E. Vaughan,	West River
Sandpiper ...	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut. Commander H. T. Allay	Hongkong
Seip ...	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut. Commander Davidson	Yagasaki
Taku ...	torpedo boat destroyer	250	6	6,500	In reserve	Hongkong
Sutlej ...	cruiser, 1st class	12,000	14	21,000	Captain W. L. Grant	Weihaiwei
Tamar ...	receiving ship	4,050	6	—	Commodore Dicken	Hongkong
Teal ...	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lieut. Commander E. Secretan	Yagasaki
Virago ...	torpedo boat destroyer	355	6	6,300	Lieut. Commander Gregory	Weihaiwei
Waterwitch ...	surveying ship	620	4	450	Commander R. W. Glennis	Yagasaki
Whiting ...	torpedo boat destroyer	320	6	5,900	Lieut. Commander C. E. L. Thomas	Weihaiwei
Widgeon ...	river gunboat	195	2	800	Lieut. Commander G. B. Spicer-Simon	Yagasaki
Woodcock ...	river gunboat	150	2	550	Lieut. Commander Hugh So-nerville	Yagasaki
Woodlark ...	river gunboat	150	2	550	Lieut. Commander Jno. F. Knox	Yagasaki

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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號四初月八年一十三新

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1905.

六拜禮

號二月九英港香

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The Cold Bath.
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Blaze at Kowloon.
Launch Sale.
Canton-Samshui Line.
Foreign Children and their Nurses.
Copper Cash.
A River of Fire at Hankow.
The Chinese Eastern Railway.
The New Chinese Minister.
Gold Mine Seized.
The Opium Habit.
Chinese Festivals and their hold on the
People.
The Japanese Army in Manchuria.
"West York" Island.
Burglars may be shot.
The Leprosy Cure.
The Wreck of the Chodor.

Commercial:—

Weekly Share Report.
Freight Market.
Exchange.
Opium.
Local and General.

BIRTHS.

On 14th August, at Yokohama, the wife of Mr. P. R. DESAI, of a daughter. The first female child in Japan.
On 21st August, at No. 24, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, the wife of AUG. MULLER, of a daughter.

On 25th August, at Shanghai, the wife of H. W. BUCKLAND, of a daughter.
On the 26th August, 1905, at No. 11, Caine Road, Hongkong, the wife of J. C. H. L. SMITH, of a daughter. Singapore and Penang papers please copy.

On the 2nd September, at "The Cottage," the wife of EDWARD A. RAM, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on 22nd August, by the Rev. A. J. Walker, M.A., AMY CATHERINE, second daughter of Robert Henry Bailey, of Beckenham, Kent, and Wellington, New Zealand, to JOHN JOSEPH WOODS, son of John Woods of Canterbury, Kent, and Bendigo, Vib. Australia.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1905.

"TO INSURE PROMPTNESS."

(26th August.)

Though exiled from home where the visitor is reminded of the gratuity expected by the aggressive masses of the servants as he is about to leave his hotel, and where a couple of coppers beneath the plate is permitted in telephonic adopting the "no gratuities" principle, the question of the "tip" is always with us. It is one of life's little worries, or amenities, according to the point of view. There is no actual compulsion upon anyone to give it, but the attention of the "boy" towards the end of the month and the numerous occasions upon which he visits the room on the most trivial pretext, amount to moral coercion which only the strongest-minded can resist, even if they have been

poorly attended to. In the hotels of Hongkong the pooling system is adopted, and however much one wishes to justify the tip by the conception of it as a personal matter between himself and his special 'boy' the monthly 'perk' is divided among the various gangs of servants in the dining or other rooms. The T.I.P., which, being interpreted, means "to insure promptness," has more in it than the legend that formerly appeared on contribution boxes for the servants' benefit. It is often the recognition, surely not merely of clockwork precision, so noticeable among the Chinese 'boys,' but also of courtesy, and the hundred and one little shades that make the native servant a pleasant institution rather than a necessary evil. That the 'boy' should show more zealous attention, if the prospect of some little reward is before him, is only human nature and the knowledge that the 'cums'ha' will come at the end of the month puts the resident's conscience at ease with regard to any little extra trouble that he may have to give. The hotel boys can usually distinguish instinctively between the fussy, petty tyrant who is merely exacting what he (very often she) can, according to the utmost rigour of the law, and the human person who knows that something exceptionally is being asked, and intends not to forget that point at the last. Only the mean and the foolishly lavish spoil the 'boys' and tend to make the position intolerable for people of more limited means. The tip is almost inevitable and certainly agreeable if taken in the right spirit, and decidedly intolerable when abused. It will be agreed that the employers in some of our hotels are justified in expecting their servants to pay for breakages brought about by carelessness, but when one realises that in most instances the payments come out of the boys' 'perks' it is natural that some reasonable allowance should be made for the expectation of gratuities. So long as the richer do not wrong the less extravagant by excessive generosity many of us should long continue to cling to the privilege of tipping, not merely "to insure promptness," but, as we have said, as a recognition of the many little acts which the boys perform that are not included in their duties as hotel servants.

SHIPPING RETURNS.

The annual navigation and shipping returns issued in London last month showed an increase of a million tons in the tonnage of ships entered to the United Kingdom from abroad in 1904 as compared with 1903, and an increase of nearly a million and a half in the tonnage of ships cleared. It seems that London did the biggest trade with 20½ million tons entered, and nearly eight millions cleared, though this was a distinct decline as compared with the previous year. Liverpool was next with eight millions entered and six and three-quarter millions cleared. Cardiff's outgoing trade was the biggest with 8,324,000 tons cleared, the entering tonnage being 4,800,000 tons. Comparing these returns with those issued by the harbour master in his report for 1904 some idea can be formed of the large trade which is now being carried on in our own Colony. The total tonnage entering and clearing Hongkong during the past year, exclusive of steam launches in local trade, amounted to 24,754,042 tons, being an increase, compared with 1903, of 714,180 tons, and the highest tonnage yet recorded. London's total was under nineteen millions, Liverpool's something like fifteen millions, and Cardiff's just over thirteen million tons. These figures are decidedly satisfactory not only in respect of Hongkong's immense trade but also as showing the increase in trade of the large ports of the mother country.

THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE.

(28th August.)

A question, which is likely to exercise public opinion in Hongkong very acutely in the near future, has just arisen as the outcome of some deliberations among one or two gentlemen who are popularly known as sportsmen. It is proposed, we understand, to form a combine or trust which will acquire on lease a considerable tract of territory in the immediate vicinity of Hongkong, to stock it with game, and to set it apart solely for the use of those who are willing to pay for the privilege of shooting inside this preserve. All those who are not in a position to join the promoters of this scheme will be rigorously excluded from the so-called privileges and benefits flowing from its inception, and the land will be turned into a fenced domain devoted absolutely to the inspiring game of sport. The land in question will comprise territory held by the British Government and subject to the Land Ordinances of Hongkong, so that at present the question of private ownership does not enter into the discussion of this subject. In its way sport is all very well, but here we have what is nothing more or less than a business venture, having as one of its objects the exclusion of the general body of Hongkong residents from some of the pleasant resorts near the Colony. It proposes to inaugurate this system of land reservation which has aroused the opposition and excited the wrath of every democratic institution in the world. We can remember the deep antagonism which grew in Scotland over the action of a few landowners in Scotland who cleared their properties of the small crofters in order that a few head of deer might enjoy comparative seclusion until the day of slaughter came round. The Government, realising the danger of emptying the land of these hard-working citizens,

endeavoured to formulate a scheme which would benefit the evicted crofter, but without much success. For one thing they had to deal with private property. In this case, however, it is the Government itself which stands in the position of proprietor, and it will be an amazing thing if the authorities sanction or give their countenance to such a scheme as that now on the tapis. For years it has been one of the delights of people in Hongkong to seek a change of scene by taking excursions to the islands around the Colony. Every year new prospects of getting away from the daily round of toil and the sight of the crowded streets, have been opened up, with the result that those whose lives are being passed in Hongkong have had increasing opportunities of visiting the neighbouring beauty spots, away from the bustle and stir of city life. But if such a proposal as that now in the air is upheld and sanctioned by the Government, we can foresee the time when every little piece of land within a day's journey of the Colony will be parcelled out among a few rich men; and the sign "Trespassers will be prosecuted" everywhere in evidence. It might have been thought that the opportunities of indulging in sport were already amply sufficient, so far as freedom to range throughout the country was concerned. But the sport which means long walks, careful stalking, and a knowledge of nature's ways, is too complicated for the dilettante in the pastime. What he wants is a "bag"—no matter how he gets it, or at what cost his neighbours have to pay for his pleasure. The "battue" is the height of his ideas on the subject of sport, and you cannot have a "battue" if Tom, Dick, and Harry are allowed to wander at will over the mountains and along the glades of the adjacent country. Consequently, these few Hongkong sportsmen, so-called, who have found it impossible to make "records" in game-slaughter now propose to secure a stretch of land for themselves, their friends and acquaintances, and all those who are ready and willing to pay for the privilege of standing inside the barriers. The rest of the world must remain outside. Chinese fishermen, gardeners and labourers must clear out in the sacred name of sport. The riff-raff and rabble of Hongkong, the wearied workers, the "crowd" in fact, the people who do the work and maintain the prosperity of the Colony, must steer clear of the spot. They are not wanted by these exclusives, and even if they were wanted they have no right in the royal compound unless they have paid their footing. These people will erect their warnings to all and sundry that terrible pains and penalties will be visited upon those who dare to set foot upon their land; they will stock their property with choice specimens of game, and spend their days in thinning out the surplus, free from the vulgar attentions of the proletariat. And they hope to do this on land in the custody of the Government, land which is meant to be for the benefit of the majority. We trust that the Government officials who are approached on this subject will put their foot down once and for all on any such scheme. The Government stands in loco parentis to the people, and it must see that the rights and privileges of the general mass are not infringed by a few money-makers and sporting enthusiasts. If these sportsmen are really burning to exhibit their prowess let them take a trip to Tibet, or affiliate themselves with the Americans in Samar. But it behoves the Government to turn an icy glance on a proposition of this character. When the amended Land Ordinance was applied to the New Territories was passed recently, a rumour went forth that the new provisions of the Ordinance were intended to benefit the few at the expense of the many. The Government repelled the suggestion. We trust that this latest scheme will not show our confidence in the good faith of the Government to have been misplaced.

As we go to press and after the above was in type a *Government Gazette* Extraordinary has been issued under today's date defining certain limits within which the fee "for licences to shoot and take wild birds and game" has been exorbitantly increased. The subject matter of this Government notification will be dealt with in a future issue.

MERELY MATRIMONIAL.

(29th August.)

The marriage problem is being attacked in a novel and, possibly, hopeful way from Manila, where an ingenious native is endeavouring to obtain a licence to conduct a matrimonial bureau for promoting inter-race marriages. This is certainly a sign of the times, and if it can efficiently fulfil the services of a local agency many happy marriages may result and, as the local *Times* observes, Manila and the Philippines may "soon be transferred into a sort of checkerboard garden of Eden where white Adams and brown Eves will be joined together in the bond which the preacher says let no man break asunder." There seems to be no doubt about this enterprising agent of Cupid being enthusiastic over his endeavour to solve a complex problem as we find he has already approached the Collector of Internal Revenue on the subject. Not long since he penned a scholarly application and sent it in to Government, and from the document we gather that it is not industrialism that has induced this particular native to start such an enterprise which is unprecedented in the Philippines. By the progress which the inhabitants of the islands are rapidly obtaining, western vices and virtues, he says, are being introduced, and among the former, prostitution, free love and racial suicide jointly threaten the increase of population. On the

other hand, he contends that Afro-Americans are creating a family and their descendants are multiplying to the detriment of the native race; and since the American citizens of the black race are by such reason increasing, it would be a very proper measure to favour (encourage) marriages between Americans of the white race and the native race. Owing perhaps to the lack of the good services of a loyal agent, an altruist, many unhappy marriages have indeed been witnessed between white Americans and Filipino women; however, good and happy married couples of such description are none the less numerous, as observed by him, and for this reason he is confident that by the aid of an agency a large number of happy marriages between Americans and the virtuous and graceful Filipino girls might be attained, provided there were agents with such qualifications as would favour the celebration thereof. He proceeds to allude to the immense benefits which the Philippine would obtain from such marriages not only in the moral and social sense but also in the political sense. In the first instance, he believes that the vices he mentions would be checked; the improvement of the native races would be subsequently achieved and finally, the Americanization of the islands would receive a great impulse. It is his belief that the Filipino women (their parents and brethren) will not but be proud when obtaining by marriage the title of American citizens to themselves and their children, the benefits of which, sooner or later, the Filipino people as well as the Americans would enjoy, as they are witnessing what is taking place between Spain and the Latin-American countries, an eloquent proof of which is "La Union Ibero-Americana." After all, it is largely a question of creating some basis of mutual respect and liking and doing away with prejudice and bias; and if the bureau is permitted and can prove itself worthy of the object for which it is founded it will be quite a little triumph of native organization. The problem may be said to be too desperate to allow of any scheme, however admirable, being condemned without a trial. In Manila, at all events, things incredible, especially in the way of education, have been accomplished and much more may now be done. But of this we shall see later.

PLEACED.

(30th August.)

By the terms of the Government Notification which has been issued raising the cost of shooting licences over an extensive area, the comparatively poor man who is a sportsman at heart is practically excluded from indulging in his favourite pastime. The new order, which increases the cost of the licence from \$10 to \$50, comes into operation immediately, so that the favoured few to whom \$50 is a mere fleabite will benefit without delay, while the majority will suffer permanently. When the "Hongkong Game Association" was in process of formation it was avowed by the promoters that it was a public movement, having as its object the stocking of a certain area with game and birds. It has been denied that there was any cliqueism about the Association. It has further been argued that the Association was really a beneficent combination and the \$150 which was needed to join was really charged not because it was so high that the ordinary individual would be excluded by the prohibitive tariff, but because that sum would be required from the members in order to defray the cost of stocking the land. Indeed, if looked at properly, we should have this Game Association as a band of philanthropists, animated by the best spirit of sportsmen, and solely desirous of increasing the facilities for indulging in the few moderately inexpensive pursuits open to Hongkong residents. Unfortunately, such a claim has not a leg to stand on; it is a travesty of language to term this Game Association a disinterested venture. The most cursory consideration of the scheme shows that it was intended to deprive the plain man of the rights and privileges which he has for long enjoyed, and to enable a few moneyed men to enjoy their sport at the expense of the community. The increase in the cost of the game licence over certain defined areas is, indeed, a rather clever move in the direction of excluding the general public from enjoying a day's shooting. The areas proclaimed comprise all the country which is worth shooting over near Hongkong. Nobody would seek a \$10 licence for other places; now it is necessary to pay \$50 before a sportsman can think about a shooting excursion. Three or four years ago the cost of a shooting licence was only \$5; then it was proposed to raise the price to \$30, but the Governor at that time, Sir Henry Blake, very properly refused to countenance such an idea, although he acquiesced in the suggestion that the price should be increased to \$10. Sportsmen were not inclined to grumble very loudly at the increased cost of their licence, but now that the price is raised at a bound to \$50 there is very general and keen criticism of the Government's action. The fact is that this Notification fulfils admirably the objects of the Game Association. It invests the few sportsmen who can afford the initial \$50 with the odour of Government patronage. The majority of "Hongkong residents" who have not the entries to "select" society are allowed to look on while their betters flit their land from them in the name of sport and under the protection of a short sighted Government. It is not surely the idea of the Government to consider the sale of shooting licences as a source of revenue. The object of the licence should be merely to regulate the use of fire arms and to

ensure that irresponsibles will not play havoc with their guns. For such a purpose a fee of \$10 was amply sufficient, and no extraneous efforts to penalise sport should have been introduced or sanctioned. As it was sport was quite expensive enough without having the cost of the shooting permit increased. And what do the Government intend to do with the \$50 which will be claimed from every sportsman? Will they take over the duties of the still-born Game Association, and stock the vast territory proclaimed with birds and game, generally? Or will they merely pocket the money in the knowledge that as fewer shooting licences will be taken out the added cost will just cover the expenses of drawing up and signing the licences? We are told that the proposed Game Association died at its birth, the suggestion being that the opposition of the ignorant crowd killed it. But that is a *suggestio falsi*, for what was the necessity of a Game Association when the Government came forward to act as godparent to those members who formulated the scheme of an Association? Then we are told that the Association was to be no exclusive concern, confined to a few cronies who object to the vulgar mob's indulgence in the royal sport of shooting game. But what are we to make of one of the Association's regulations which said that new members should be admitted by ballot and one adverse vote would suffice to exclude a candidate for membership from the benefits of the Association? If that does not look like an attempt to keep the Association select, and confined to the few, nothing does.

In Hongkong the working hours of the general body of people are long and weary. The few holidays that come round in the course of a year are so scattered that a trip to the mainland on a shooting trip is restricted to territory within easy reach of the Colony. Government officials with their extended vacations, and *jaipans* responsible to nobody for their whims and fancies, are apt to overlook the ordinary ratepayer, whose only time for recreation is a Sunday and an occasional bank holiday. Even as it was, the cost of a shooting trip for a couple of days was so heavy that the individual could not undertake it alone, but arranged with a party of ten or twelve to divide expenses. These were the people to whom every encouragement should have been given instead of curtailing the few opportunities at hand. The idea of restricting these opportunities could have originated nowhere else than in Hongkong, and the official sanction would have been given nowhere else than in Hongkong. If such a suggestion had been made in Singapore or Shanghai it would have been ignominiously thrown out without a second thought. It is a hard thing to say that this Notification seems very like an attempt to legislate for the few, but the more the thing is considered the stronger grows that impression. Altogether there is not a good word to be said for the Notification. It is a violation of "ancient" rights and privileges, and under cover of some sort of expediency the Government have countenanced a technical robbery of the people's sporting ground. We shall be told that if a man wants sport he ought to pay for it, but that is no argument; for while he might be willing to pay \$10; he may not be in a position to pay \$50, and the principle that to them that hath more shall be given is utterly and preposterously wrong. However, the thing is done now, and that is all that can be said about it. The favoured few who can dip into a long pocket will no longer be encumbered by the obnoxious presence of Tom, Dick and Harry out for a day's shooting, and all the objects which the Game Association was intended to attain have been gained. It is a melancholy sidelight on the methods adopted in Hongkong.

PEACE CONDITIONS.

(31st August.)

While everybody will rejoice that peace once more exists between Russia and Japan, there is a very general opinion that the terms arranged are decidedly satisfactory from the Russian point of view. Indeed, Russia has emerged from the peace negotiations with most of the honours. No doubt, some of the conditions submitted by Japan as a basis of discussion were too harsh, but they have been so whittled away by the negotiating parties that hardly anything of the original terms remains. Japan abandons her claim to an indemnity, divides Saghalien with Russia, gives up her claim to the interned Russian warships, and takes no step to limit Russia's strength in the Far East. As compensation for the Titanic struggle she has made for supremacy, Japan has to be content with a protectorate over Korea, the control of the railway in Manchuria, and the knowledge that Manchuria will be restored to China. It seems incredible that Russia should have been allowed to get off so lightly. Of course, Japan by her conduct of the war has gained in prestige and honour, but who is to repay her for the waste of blood and treasure which the campaign entailed? A telegram which has appeared in a contemporary says that "general disappointment is expressed in Great Britain at the leniency of Japan's claims," and we can well understand that feeling. But it appears to us that there have been under-currents at work bringing pressure on the parties to arrive at a settlement. Otherwise the ridiculously cheap terms accorded Russia would be inexplicable. Beyond the loss in money and lives, Russia stands practically in the same position now as she did before the outbreak of hostilities. It is true that Russia must evacuate

Manchuria; but, as she never had any right in that province, and was pledged to the evacuation in any event, she has lost little by consenting to that condition. The division of Saghalien is a small matter to Russia, although it may mean much to Japan. The stern claim to the interned Russian warships and an indemnity were the really crucial points submitted by Japan and now they have been abandoned. Russia may have lost face as a world power, but can it be said that she has been crippled? The onlookers at the war desired above all things that Russian pretensions should be nipped in the bud, that at least it should be rendered impossible for her to menace the peace of the world for the next half century. Has that object been attained? We doubt it very much. Russia has crept out of her entanglements with all the astuteness for which she is renowned; she has lost in the war, but her reputation is not utterly gone. With her immense recuperative powers, Russia will be as formidable as ever in less than a decade. She will realise that her friends have deserted her, that she stands alone in the world; but Russia has never shown any keen desire to make friendships, other than those which mean profit and assistance, preferably of a monetary nature, so that her isolation will not in the least affect her *amour propre*. She is at liberty now to tackle the serious problems of internal government, and if she decides to grant her people that freedom and liberty of action which is the birth right of every sane subject she will yet build up an Empire which may sway the destinies of the world.

HOW PEACE IS MADE.

(1st September.)

Now that the drafting of the treaty of peace between Russia and Japan is being proceeded with it will not be without interest to recall some previous memorable peace treaties and indemnities which have been concluded during the past hundred years. And in looking back upon the history of the protracted and eventful contest which has now terminated we must gaze with no unmingled feelings on the magnanimity of Japan in regard to her decision concerning the waiving of her rights to an indemnity. We see by the wire from our correspondent at Shanghai that Russia is to pay her Yen 150,000,000 for the care of the prisoners of war, and this cannot be regarded as at all a crushing sum when we realise the numbers of men captured since the outbreak of hostilities and the expenses to which Japan has been put in the way of transportation, medical comforts and keep. Comparing the terms of settlement with those mentioned below it is apparent that Russia may reflect with thankfulness on the liberality of her victors.

Few people (says a writer in a London contemporary) have any idea of the number of points about which a settlement must be come to at the end of a war. In 1814, when Napoleon had been checked and made prisoner, and the King of Great Britain and his European allies had placed the legitimate French monarch on his throne, the first Treaty of Paris was made. It began, like most such agreements between Christian nations, "In the name of the Most Holy and undivided Trinity," and went on to declare that their Majesties were animated by "an equal desire to terminate the long agitations of Europe, and the sufferings of mankind, by a permanent peace."

The articles of the treaty provided for the restoration of the old boundaries of France as in 1792, with some increase of territory on the side of Belgium and Germany. The communications with Geneva, the navigation of the Rhine and other rivers, the sovereignty of Malta, Holland, and certain Italian States, the Federation of Germany, and the independence of Switzerland had to be dealt with, and the nations taking part agreed to hand over to the King of France the colonies and territory lost by the ill-fated Republic, which had been in possession for twenty years. Great Britain handed over many colonies, fisheries, etc., but received as her own parts of the French West Indies, while Sweden restored Guadeloupe to France, and Portugal returned French Guiana. The division of warships and arsenals found in the territories changing hands had to be provided for, and also the position of public servants, public pensioners, and fund-holders, public and private debts, and the property in land purchased from the State. The "high contracting parties," desirous "to bury in entire oblivion the discussions which have agitated Europe," arranged that no citizen in the restored countries should be prosecuted, disturbed, or molested in person or property for his political opinions or his attachment to any Government, even one that had ceased to exist.

The following year Napoleon escaped and there was great consternation. The Powers made another treaty with the King of France, whom they were delighted to have preserved "from the convulsions with which France and Europe were menaced by the late enterprise of Napoleon Bonaparte and by the revolutionary system." France agreed to pay to the Allied Powers an indemnity of 700,000,000 francs, or £28,000,000, but a portion of this was to be spent by the Allies in maintaining force on the French frontier to preserve the country intact without prejudice to the sovereignty of its most Christian Majesty.

An indemnity was also paid by the King of Sardinia to Austria, in 1849, when he had helped Lombardy and Venice in their revolt, and Austria had crushed the rebellion. The treaty began by declaring "There shall be from henceforth and for ever Peace, Friendship, and Good Understanding between their Majesties, their heirs and successors, and their respective States and subjects."

After the war with China in 1842 there was an indemnity payable to China of 21,000,000 dollars or about \$40,000,000. The Emperor did not sign a treaty, but merely published an edict in which he agreed to the terms. "The barbarians are allowed to carry on their dealings, indiscriminately, with whomsoever of our merchants they please," he wrote. After the indemnity, the edict went on: "It is a vast amount, and where is such a sum to come from? Let the King be held responsible for the matter!"

DR. Knappe, German Consul General and Senior Consul of Shanghai, has written the Shanghai Taotai to appoint a day to consult about the boycotting so as to arrange a way to stop the movement peacefully. —The Shen Bao

IMPORTANT MACAO CASE.

ALLEGED IMPERSONATION.
CHINESE LOTTERY FARMER'S SON AS
PLAINTIFF.

28th ult.

An action marked by some unusual and even extraordinary features was opened, in the Supreme Court today (in Original Jurisdiction), before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, Lo Kwong Chiu, a student, residing at Macao through his next friend Lo Foon Hing, of 23 Bonham Strand East, sued Vincenzo Pietro Musso di Paralta, merchant, 4 Queen's Road Central, claiming (1) That a document bearing date the 28th of March, 1905, and purporting to be a deed of mortgage of the plaintiff's share and interest in Inland Lot No. 7 be set aside, and that the registration thereof in the Land Office by Memorial No. 37,541 be cancelled; (2) That a declaration be made by this honourable Court that the said document is a forgery and void, and that no charge upon the piece of ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 7, or the plaintiff's share and interest therein was affected thereby.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., with whom was Mr. Calhoun instructed by Mr. R. Harding, J.P. Messrs. Ewens, Harston and Harding, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. E. A. Bonner, of Messrs. Dennys and Bowley, represented the defendant.

The statement of claim set forth that the plaintiff is a minor. He is entitled in a fifth share of Inland Lot No. 7, which purported to be assigned to the defendant in consideration of the sum of \$26,000 which it was alleged had been paid to the plaintiff by the defendant. The document was registered in the Land Office. The document was got without the plaintiff's consent and the signature was a forgery. The plaintiff claimed that the document should be delivered up and cancelled and the registration of the Land Office be annulled and that the Court declare the document and signature to be forgeries. The defendant, in reply, did not admit that the plaintiff was a minor. The defendant stated that the estate was assigned in consideration of the sum of \$26,000 paid to the signatory of the document. The signatory to the document is the true and genuine signature of Lo Kwong Chiu. The defendant did not admit that it was made without the plaintiff's knowledge or consent nor did he admit that the plaintiff had not received the sum of \$26,000.

THE FACTS IN BRIEF.

Mr. Sharp, in opening the case for the prosecution, said the facts were of a very simple character. The plaintiff and his family all lived at Macao and he might say that the plaintiff's family was one of the leading families in Macao. About November, 1903, when the history of this property began so far as this case was concerned—the plaintiff's father purchased this property for five of his sons, including the plaintiff, to be held by them in equal shares. The price of the property was \$23,000. On the 6th January, 1904, an assignment of the property was made pursuant to this purchase to the plaintiff and his four brothers and this assignment was executed at the father's house in Macao in the presence of Mr. Harding, solicitor, and another. It was registered in due course at the Land Office. On the 31st March this year they alleged that this forgery was perpetrated under the following circumstances. On the morning of that day Mr. Bonner of Messrs. Dennys and Bowley came to the office of Messrs. Ewens, Harston and Harding to borrow the draft of the assignment of January, 1904. Mr. Bonner stated the purpose for which he required it, that a mortgage was being prepared in Messrs. Dennys and Bowley's office of a fifth share of the estate of the late Mr. Musso. Messrs. Ewens, Harston and Harding told Mr. Bonner that they knew nothing about the matter and informed him that the plaintiff was a minor. Mr. Bonner went away with the draft assignment. Messrs. Ewens, Harston and Harding being uneasy as to what they had just heard wrote to the father in Macao informing him of what they had been told, that his son was alleged to be borrowing money on his share. That was on Friday, 31st March. On the Saturday morning Messrs. Ewens, Harston and Harding received a telegram from the father, in consequence of which they wrote at once to Messrs. Dennys and Bowley—"We have just received telegraphic instructions from Macao that Lo Kwong Chiu is at present in Macao and that some one is attempting to perjure him and to obtain money by attempting to mortgage his share in the property. We may add that all the other registered owners of the property are in Macao and have no intention whatever of mortgaging their shares. Please take notice that we are acting for the owners." Later on the same day another letter was written to Messrs. Ewens, Harston and Harding that Lo Kwong Chiu had just arrived from Macao and had instructed them to take action in this matter. Between the times on which these two letters were written there had been an interview between the solicitors. Mr. Bonner stated that the mortgage had been put through in spite of the very prompt action of the plaintiff's solicitors. He said that the alleged owner had been introduced to Messrs. Dennys and Bowley as the person entitled under the assignment, and the introduction was made by a person who described himself as Lo Kwong Chiu's uncle. It would be proved that Lo Kwong Chiu had no such uncle. Mr. Bonner further explained that the man introduced as Lo Kwong Chiu was pock-marked; beyond that he could not probably identify the man. Lo Kwong Chiu was certainly not pock-marked. It appeared that Messrs. Dennys and Bowley had been completely deceived by a number of conspirators. The chief interpreter of Messrs. Ewens, Harston and Harding's office would be called; he had known the father for 25 years and the sons as long as they had lived. The father, a young man not more than 30 years of age, would be called, along with some of his brothers entitled under the assignment to a share in the property. It would be proved that the signature on the mortgage was a forgery of Lo Kwong Chiu's name. A daring fraud had been perpetrated and the plaintiff was entitled to the relief which he asked for—that this mortgage be declared a forgery and that it be cancelled.

Sin Tak Fan, the chief interpreter with Messrs. Ewens, Harston and Harding, was called and gave evidence regarding the drafting of the original assignment. He maintained that the signature in the mortgage was a forgery. The characters were different and the meaning was different. He also gave evidence respecting the proceedings taken when it was found out that an attempt to raise money on the assignment had been made.

The plaintiff, Lo Kwong Chiu, son of Lo Chook Chue of Macao, said he was born on the 25th October of 1885. He remembered his father purchasing Inland Lot No. 7 for himself and his brother in January, 1904, and he was one of those who signed the document in Macao. There were also present, besides his brothers, Mr. Harding, the solicitor, and Sin Tak Fan.

Have you ever raised money on that document or used it in any way?—I have not.

Mr. Sharp produced the document purporting to assign plaintiff's share to the defendant. Look at that signature? Is that yours?—No, it is not my signature, and it is not my name.

Have you ever seen your name written like that before?—Never.

You have heard that somebody has been raising money on your estate?—Yes.

Tell us when and where?—The first time I heard about this mortgage was in my family house on the 31st March.

Who told you?—My father had received a letter from Sin Tak Fan and he told me about it. Did your father reply?—He sent a telegram. What did you do?—I took the boat to Hongkong.

The plaintiff said he came across with Lo Kwong San. He had a younger brother, Lo Kwong Chai.

Is there anything peculiar about his appearance?—He is pock-marked.

Anything else peculiar?—He is a little crazy. Is he entitled to any share in this property?—No, he is not.

Have you an uncle called Lo Chook Hin?—No.

Ever heard of anybody called by that name?—Not a soul.

Did you ever authorise anybody to borrow money on your share in this property?—No.

Have you received any money or any share of any money which has been borrowed on this property?—I have not.

Where had you been during the whole of the 31st of March?—I was in Macao the whole time.

In cross-examination by Mr. Pollock, the plaintiff said his father did all sorts of business in Macao. He owns a bank, the lottery business.

He carries on the lottery farm?—Yes.

In Macao and Canton, too?—I am not certain of that.

Lottery and fan-tan in Macao then?—Yes.

Why was this property in Hongkong bought in the name of yourself and your brothers?—It was a gift from my father.

You paid no money for it?—No.

Who collects the rent for it?—Yu Yen Ling. He is in Hongkong?—Yes; he's employed in the Tung Tak Tai Bank.

What do you receive as your share of the rent?—The rent is sent over to Macao and I am entitled to one-fifth.

Have you received any money at all as your share of the rent?—Yes, I have.

How much?—I don't remember how much I have received altogether.

Plaintiff said the money was paid into the Po Hung bank of Macao. It was paid in to the credit of the plaintiff and his brothers.

Have you ever drawn out any money from the Po Hung bank as rent?—No, I have not drawn out a cent.

Has your father been drawing money from the Po Hung bank on account of rent?—No.

Are you prepared to swear that?—Yes. It's our money.

You say you live in your "family house." Who lives there besides yourself?—My brothers.

Does your father pay expenses?—No, I pay for myself.

How much did you pay last month?—\$100.

Whom do you pay it to?—My wife.

Who pays the rent?—It's our own property. No need to pay rent.

Who gave you that property?—My father.

Your father has no house property in his own name in Macao?—I don't exactly know.

Is your father expecting to be sued by anybody?—We are grown up people now.

His Lordship—Up to a certain point your case is common—You and Mr. Sharp are on common ground, and I don't think you should go beyond that in cross-examination.

Mr. Pollock—We join issue when they say that this was done without the plaintiff's consent. We say the plaintiff's father was behind it all. The plaintiff must prove not only that the signature was a forgery but that it was done without his consent. The matter is not settled by a question as to a signature. Supposing I say to some friend—"Look here you may sign my name to a cheque. If my friend does that in my name I am bound by the signature to the cheque and I cannot prosecute my friend for forgery, and whatever results from that cheque I should be liable just as if I had signed it myself."

His Lordship said he merely wished to see how the matter stood.

Mr. Sharp submitted that if they proved that the person who executed the document was not Lo Kwong Chiu at all but that it was executed by somebody who impersonated the plaintiff then it was for the defendant to show that the impersonator was acting under the instructions of the plaintiff.

Proceeding, the plaintiff said he had seen the defendant since this matter arose. He had heard his father speaking to the defendant. He had heard his father say that he had recovered a sum of \$3,000.

Did you hear where that money had been deposited?—Yes, in the Portuguese bank.

Did your father say in whose name it was deposited?—No, I didn't hear.

Has been over to Hongkong lately?—No.

Are you sure of that?—Positive.

Do you always follow him about?—I see him every day in Macao.

You have been over here for some time?—Just two days.

Where's your pock-marked brother?—I don't know.

When did you last see him?—I haven't seen him for some months.

Can't you say what moon?—I haven't seen him during the 4th, 5th and 6th moons.

In re-examination Mr. Sharp said the plaintiff had said his father had recovered \$3,000.

How did he manage that?—A man was arrested at Macao. Choi Ling Po was arrested at the Heungshan wharf. He was searched and \$3,000 was found upon him. They were on the look-out for him at the wharf.

Did the Magistrate give this money to your father?—Yes, and my father put it in a bank.

Mr. Sharp (explaining to the Court)—Choi Ling Po is the name of one of the two persons who instigated this scheme.

Do you know what property your father has in Macao?—I don't know exactly.

You say that Lo Kwong Chiu has assigned his share in this Inland Lot No. 7 to his mother?—Yes.

Has any other of your brothers assigned his share?—No.

Is this Lo Kwong Sau a full brother of the pock-marked Lo Kwong Chiu?—Yes.

Lo Kwong Sau is the only one of the five sons whose share has had to be interfered with by the father?—Yes.

Does Lo Kwong Sau live with you?—No.

Did he live with Lo Kwong Chiu?—Yes, in a different house from ours.

LAND OFFICE METHODS.

His Lordship—What puzzles me is how it is possible for a subsequent document to be registered of the person claiming title, and the signature is not verified by the actual document.

Mr. Pollock—The signature reads the name in English but it reads different in Chinese.

His Lordship—I suppose that in the Land Registration Office in England the first thing they would do would be to compare the signatures. The whole idea of registration is to protect title. Here is a person who professes to be entitled to register the mortgage. He brings the mortgage to register it, and the signature

does not correspond with the signature of the last owner.

Mr. Sharp—It should not be so, but this case exemplifies what is done.

His Lordship—It is like a mortgage being brought in by a man named Smith and the last-mentioned owner was Smythe. It would be the duty of the registering officer to call attention to the fact of the difference in the names. In this case not only is the meaning different but the way of writing the name is different.

Mr. Sharp—The Land Officer has only a memorial and the only signature on the memorial is that of the vendor, so that they have no signature to compare.

His Lordship—The whole object of registration is defeated.

Mr. Pollock—Only one person is required to sign, the purchaser. It seems to be a great pity.

His Lordship—It seems a most important question.

After the adjournment for tiffin Lo Kwong Sau was called and said that, with four of his brothers, he was entitled to Inland Lot No. 7 or, as he called it, the Falconer property. He remembered about Lo Kwong Chiu coming to Hongkong and raising the money in question, and said that Kang Kit Shang and Tung Kan Hing told Lo Kwong Chiu to write Lo Kwong Chiu's name on the document according to his share of the property had been assigned to his mother. He spoke to the sending of the telegram to Hongkong and concluded his evidence by stating that he was a Chinese B.A.

Mr. Pollock questioned him and at the outset witness said he did not purchase his B.A. degree.

What is your reason for the property being transferred out of your name into your mother's name?—There were rumours going about last year to the effect that I had been borrowing money all round.

Who was it that insisted?—It was made at my own suggestion because of the rumours going about. In order to pacify my parents I thought it would be better to transfer it.

Who gave instructions to the solicitor?—I gave instructions.

But did not your father come to give instructions?—I did myself.

Witness said his father had spoken to him about borrowing money on his (witness's) share of the property. In further evidence he said the sum of \$9,300 had been recovered by his father out of the money advanced on mortgage. That money was in the bank.

Mr. Sharp intimated that he did not think there was any objection to the other side having that money.

Judgment reserved.

A SERIOUS OMISSION.

MAKES CLUMSY FRAUD POSSIBLE.

30th ult.

"I propose to draw the attention of the Government to what seems to be a very serious omission in the law of registration, which does not make due provision for a proper investigation of the parties by comparison of their Chinese signatures. This omission it was which made what is really a clumsy fraud, possible." So said Sir Francis T. Pigott, the Chief Justice, in concluding his judgment this morning in the important impersonation case from Macao.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said:—The mortgage on which the defendant relies in this case is a palpable fraud. It is quite possible that owing to the use of a name which was not the name of the true owner of the property mortgaged the case might not fall strictly within any of the definitions of forgery given by Stephens in his Digest of the Criminal Law; though I have little doubt that such a case as the present, if it had occurred in England, would have been added to the list of cases given in Article 363, illustrative of what is meant by making a false document. But even if this were not so, the offence of obtaining money by false pretences was committed. The argument of the defendant's counsel pressed to its logical conclusion comes to this: that although the maker of the deed had been found guilty of one or other of these offences, yet the true owner is not entitled to have it cancelled or set aside—if he comes to the Court under circumstances which raise suspicion as to his documents of title; in other words, that the deed found to be a fraudulent deed is to remain of full effect in favour of the non-fraudulent party who has benefited by it. This argument is said to be supported by the fundamental maxim of equity that "he who comes into equity must come with clean hands." The attempt to make this principle applicable to the present case shows how carefully the maximum must be applied. The suspicious circumstances connected with the deed of assignment by Lam Sui Man to the five sons of Lo Chuk Chi, are that the purchase money was paid to the father; that he retained control of the property and received rents; and that he had made similar arrangements with regard to other property of his in Macao, and that the whole transaction looked very like an arrangement made with a view to defraud creditors in the event of his going into bankruptcy in Hongkong. The true motive may of course have been to make provision for his sons, the consideration being natural love and affection. But for the purpose of the argument I assume that the other assumption is the correct one. Now the maxim is illustrated in the text books by the following case. If a person seeks to cancel an instrument on the ground of fraud, equity will not interfere on his behalf if he has been guilty of willful participation in the fraud. But, the books continue, the maxim must be understood to refer to misconduct in regard to the matter in litigation, and not to any misconduct, however gross, which is unconnected with the matter in litigation, and which the opposite party in the cause has no connection. Applying the maxim thus explained to the suggestion made as to the true significance of the father's method of dealing with his property, it is clear that with the idea of defrauding creditors the defendant in this case has nothing to do; that question could only arise in the Court of Bankruptcy. I hold therefore that the maxim does not apply to the present case. The defendant, however, is entitled to little sympathy for he acted in the face of the warning given to him by his solicitor, and, as it seems to me, under the very peculiar circumstances of the case, with unreasonable haste in pressing the mortgage through without a proper investigation of title, although Mr. Bonner did the best he could for him, by advising him of the risk, he was running. The plaintiff is therefore entitled to the relief he asks and judgment must be entered for him in the terms of the prayer for relief. I propose to draw the attention of the Government to what seems to be a very serious omission in the law of registration, which does not make due provision for a proper investigation by comparison of the identity of the parties by comparison of their Chinese signatures. This omission it was which made what is really a clumsy fraud possible.

Mr. Pollock mentioned the question of costs because he thought he was entitled to impress on the Court that on the evidence given the fraud had been carried out by a person who was more or less crazy, and who seems to have been left alone instead of being followed and

guarded. Although of course the deed must be set aside in accordance with his Lordship's judgment it did not follow that the plaintiff would be entitled to costs. The fraud had been perpetrated by a very near relative who it appears was not looked after as much as he ought to have been. There were circumstances in the case in which his Lordship could exercise his discretion as to costs by saying each party should pay their own costs.

His Lordship remarked that he was somewhat impressed by what Counsel had said, but under the circumstances he thought the defendant had acted most rashly in what he had done, and if it had not been that a proper investigation of title had not been made he might have met Mr. Pollock in some way.

Mr. Pollock then alluded to the plaintiff having briefed two Counsel and said that to his mind that was hardly necessary.

His Lordship replied that that was essentially a question for the taxing master with whom he did not wish to interfere in the matter.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

The report of the board of directors to be presented at the ordinary meeting of shareholders, to be held at the company's hotel, at 12.15 p.m. on Saturday, the 2nd September, reads as follows:—

Gentlemen,—In accordance with section 56 of the articles of association, the directors now beg to submit their report for the half-year ended 30th June, 1905.

ACCOUNTS.

The profit on working account amounted to \$14,540.90 as compared with \$9,077.67 for the corresponding period of 1904, being an increase of \$5,463.23.

The profit and loss account, including the sum of \$3,554.92 brought forward from 31st December, 1904, shows a credit balance of \$105,126.40, which your directors propose to appropriate as follows:—

To pay a dividend of 10 per cent. \$ 60,000.00

To transfer to repairs and renewals account 30,000.00

To write off from value of electric installation 5,000.00

To carry forward to new account 10,126.40

\$105,126.40

VALUE OF PROPERTY.

The company's land and buildings property has been, quite recently, re-valued by Messrs. Palmer and Turner, and the property account written up by the amount of additional value (\$548,975.78), the reserve fund being credited with an equivalent sum.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

The directors propose, later on, to recommend to shareholders the advisability of doubling the present capital of \$600,000, by transferring that sum from the reserve fund to capital account.

ISSUE OF NEW CAPITAL.

As there is urgent need of additional funds to repay the overdraft due to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and to complete the payments for the new building on the reclamation, known as "Hotel Mansions," the directors desire, at an early date, to obtain the sanction of the shareholders to the issue of additional new capital which they hope can be floated at a high premium.

REPAIRS AND RENEWALS ACCOUNT.

It will be noticed that it is proposed to place the large sum of \$30,000 to the above account. This is considered necessary to meet the cost of extensive repairs to the old buildings which are urgently needed, and possible renewal of the hydraulic lifts which are by no means equal to the requirements of the present day.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. W. Parfitt retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election.

AUDIT.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. U. Jeffries and J. E. Bingham (the latter in the absence of Mr. A. R. Lowe, C.A.) who offer themselves for re-election.

W. PARFITT, Chairman.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1905.

Accounts are as follows:—

BALANCE SHEET, 30th June, 1905.

Liabilities.

Capital—12,000 shares at \$50 each (fully paid up) \$600,000.00

1,000 mortgage debentures (6%) \$500,000.00

Less 268 mortgage debentures held by the company 134,000.00

366,000.00

Reserve fund, as per last account 100,000.00

Since added, being increase in value of property as per contract 548,975.78

648,975.78

Sundry creditors 26,556.00

Unclaimed dividends 3,107.00

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (current account) 160,366.00

Repairs and renewals, balance as per statement 1,807.92

Profit and loss account, balance as per statement 105,126.40

\$1,911,939.15

Assets.

Value of Marine Lot No. 5 and adjoining portion of Marine Lot No. 3 372,045.60

Remaining portion of Marine Lot No. 7 368,168.20

As per last account 740,153.80

Add increase in value 325,226.20

1,065,380.00

Praya reclamation (Marine Lot No. 38) cost of land, as per last account 22,390.42

Add increase in value 223,749.58

246,140.00

Building thereon "Hotel Mansions," payments on account to date 301,735.40

Cost of three Chinese houses on Sections B, C, and D of Inland Lot No. 80 33,000.00

Cost of Kowloon Farm Lot No. 3, Section A 30,926.90

Furniture and fixtures, as per last account 62,092.92

Less written off, as per last account 12,092.92

50,000.00

Since added 15,117.18

65,117.18

Installation of electric light, as per last account 31,287.74

Less written off, as per last report 1,228.74

30,059.00

Since added 55.40

30,055.40

Stock of linen, crockery and glass-ware, &c. 48,988.71

Stock of wine, provisions, household sundries and stationery as per inventories 36,655.31

Shares in public companies 5,799.31

Licenses attaching to half year to 31st December, 1905 1,267.67

Fire insurance, unexpired premium 2,480.59

Value of steam launch, as per last account 7,000.00

Less written off, as per last report 2,000.00

5,000.00

Sundry debtors 36,094.97

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (unclaimed dividend account) 3,107.00

Cash in hand 193.71

\$1,911,939.15

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the six months ending 30th June, 1905.

Dr.

To bad debts and refunds 810.19

To crown rent 602.41

To rates 2,666.15

To fire insurance 2,361.23

To debenture Int. on \$500,000 at 5 per cent.—\$15,000.00

To less returned on debentures held by the company 4,024.11

10,975.89

To interest account 3,424.55

To directors' and auditors' fees 3,200.00

To amount transferred to reserve fund being increased value of properties as per contract 548,975.78

To balance, to be appropriated as follows:—

To pay a dividend of 10 per cent. \$60,000.00

To transfer to repairs and renewals account 30,000.00

To written off value of electric installation 5,000.00

To carry forward to new account 10,126.40

105,126.40

\$678,022.60

Cr.

By balance from 31st December, 1904 \$88,876.58

Less dividend at 10 per cent. \$60,000.00

Less transfer to repairs and renewals account 10,000.00

Less written off furniture and fixtures account 12,092.92

Less written off steam launch 2,000.00

Less written off electric installation 1,228.74

85,321.66

\$ 3,554.92

By rents of shops and offices, old building \$8,115.00

By rents of shops and offices, new building 2,287.50

10,402.50

By dividends on shares in public companies 524.50

By scrip and transfer fees 24.00

By amount transferred from property account being increase of value 548,975.78

By profit on hotel working account for the six months ending 30th June, 1905 114,540.90

\$678,022.60

REPAIRS AND RENEWALS ACCOUNT.

For the six months ending 30th June, 1905.

Dr.

To payments on account of repairs and renewals during the half-year ending 30th July, 1905 \$ 8,192.08

To balance 1,807.92

\$10,000.00

Cr.

By amount transferred from profit and loss account, as recommended in last report \$10,000.00

\$10,000.00

GOLD MINE SEIZED.

A NATIVE WHO WOULD NOT PAY SQUEEZE.

Lo-to-ying is a mountain located 40 li east of the city of Lu-jung District, in the Yungping Prefecture, where gold is plentiful. The owner has worked it by native methods, employing some 30 men. The result of ten days' work was an output of 1,300 taels of gold, of good quality. This came to the knowledge of the District Magistrate who went to the spot to make an inspection. The landlord was of opinion that he owned the Mountain, and made offerings to the Magistrate. The good magistrate became enraged and reported this to the Prefect who made a similar inspection in person but the landlord holds to his opinion. The Prefect has now petitioned the Viceroy to the effect that should the man be allowed to work the mine privately, troubles are liable to ensue. It would be better for the Government to undertake its working by modern methods, and great profits can be obtained. The Viceroy has ordered the Prefect to close the mine and commissioned a mining expert to make an examination. It is found that the field occupies an area of about 50 li, and the mineral can be worked to a depth of 40 feet. The gold is of the best quality. On receipt of the report, the Viceroy appointed Tsoai Chang Chen-lung, Director of the salt-tax collectorate for the seven districts of Yung-ping, to superintend the working of this. Tsoai Chang will at first work on a small scale, and when he is found successful, large sums will be raised for its enlargement. Magistrate Li and others have been sent to the spot to commence the work. A report has lately been submitted that five taels of gold are obtainable out of every 100 catties of earth and recommend the introduction of machinery. Thus official virtue is its own reward, and greed meets Nemesis in the long run.—P. & T. Times.

THE JAPANESE military authorities in Manchuria have offered a reward of \$100,000 for the capture of Ki Fung Poi, a native of Shan-tung Province, and a notorious spy and informer in the service of the Russians. The Japanese have offered a similar reward for the capture of Li Ping Sam, ex-Tsoai of Tung Pin, who has been found guilty of supplying information to the Russians. It is said that Li received a bribe of \$300,000 from the Russians for his services. He not only acted traitorously to his own government, but, under the protecting wing of the Russians, overruled and corrupted the staff of the Tatar General at Mukden.

THE TALE OF A SHIRT.

"ICI ON PARLE FRANÇAIS."

A correspondent who has recently returned with a friend from a trip to Indo-China sends us an amusing letter from which we take the liberty of making the following extract:—

One very amusing incident took place of which I must tell you. On our first day there (Hanoi) we sallied forth to buy a shirt each. We couldn't make anybody "sava" (what we wanted), but at last we found our friend the Attorney General of the place, and tackled him. His reply was "attendez" which we did and were conducted to the Palace de Justice. We thought we were in for something, but this worthy gentleman was merely trying to get our request translated. He sprang four men on us and their combined knowledge of English would not have sufficed to have produced a steak and chops in a London restaurant. Then arrived on the scene an important, if somewhat corpulent, gentleman who, having cast a look of scorn upon the four failures, proceeded to show them how the matter should be managed. He brought his heavy guns to bear in a string of words of no particular language. We stared at him in silent admiration. He tried us with field guns and at last came down to rifle fire—and we still stared and spoke no word for we understood not. Seeing that his chance of winning great glory had gone hence, he screamed out, or rather not at us, these words—"Do you not speak English?" We hastened to assure him that we did, when we were at home. A brilliant inspiration was his. From somewhere he fished out Madame, his wife, Madame spoke "Ingles"—or some of it. The lady explained that the Court Interpreter was having his hair cut or something of the sort; but would shortly return and would be at our disposal. "Would Messieurs wait, yes?" Seeing that so much trouble had been expended upon us, we thought that the best way of saying "Thank you" was to await. Presently arrived the Court Interpreter. Only a little more than five minutes were required for the assembled multitude to explain to him that we were there, that we wanted something, and that they were hanged if they knew what we did want. Monsieur was at our service. Can you imagine the Gilbertian situation? Two travelled Englishmen explaining to a Court official in the sacred precincts of the Court of Justice that they had got ahead of their stock of clean shirts and desired to purchase new ones! Joy of joys! He grasped our idea to the chorus of approval of an admiring audience. We were conducted across the sunlit street to a store where everything was sold and no chills taken.

To an assistant who also spoke the tongue of the perfidious people the situation was explained. It had taken two hours; but we got our shirts!

THE NEW CHINESE MINISTER.

TO COURT OF ST. JAMES.

In connection with our special wire from the north a few days since the following information from the N. C. D. News will be of interest.—H. E. Chang Tey-yi, Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James, has lately written to the Central Government that as his term of office of three years is about to expire he is extremely anxious that his successor be appointed as soon as possible owing to the bad state of his health. In view of this, ignoring his previous refusal of the post, the Waiwup has forwarded an Imperial Rescript to India to his Excellency Tang Shao-yi, Imperial High Commissioner to reorganise Tibet, in which his Excellency is commanded to leave India without further delay for London to take over H. E. Chang Tey-yi's post and continue the negotiations regarding the Yungghusband Treaty at the British capital. Under the circumstances, there does not seem any way whereby H. E. Tang Shao-yi can get himself excused from going to London as the next Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James. As a matter of fact, to those who understand the workings of Chinese officialdom it is quite apparent that his appointment to London as Chang Tey-yi's successor is "Irish promotion," since with the rank of an Imperial High Commissioner, plus the brevet grade of Fu Tu Tung, or Military Deputy Lieutenant-Governor, which makes the holder of the rank an officer of the Second grade, Class A, Tang Shao-yi stands on a level with the Governor of a province, whereas a Chinese Minister of the First Class accredited to any of the Great Powers usually bears a brevet 4th Metropolitan rank, making him eligible at most for a Provincial Judgeship or Salt Commissionerhip. One can then easily sympathise with H. E. Tang Shao-yi's dislike to his new appointment. Unless the Chinese Government increases the official standing of its representatives at the capitals of the Great Powers and raises them to the rank of Ambassadors, making them eligible to the Governorship of a province, we shall continue to see men of ability and high rank constantly refusing posts abroad.

THE case in which Wong Huk's extradition to Shanghai was sought, on a charge of embezzling jewelry and money of the total value of \$203,440, the property of Wong Wan Tse, was called on before Mr. F. A. Hazeland on Wednesday.—Mr. F. X. d'Almeida Castro appeared for the prosecution. The case was in charge of Inspector Langley.—The complainant said the defendant was her nephew, and she had travelled from Hangchow to Shanghai to find him. She had on board the boat a box of jewelry and money, and when she reached Shanghai she left that box on board, and later sent defendant to get it for her, but he did not bring it.—The box produced was hers together with the jewelry it contained as well as the money, \$150.40. When she left the boat Kwong Tse was in charge of it. She told defendant to take it and deliver it to her at the house of a relative in Kun Win Lane in Shanghai. The box was locked when she left it on board. She waited from 9 p.m. one day until 4 p.m. the next, but defendant did not turn up with the box. Witness kept defendant and supplied him with food and clothing. His father was in Canton. Defendant had never done any work, and had never earned any money. Witness never suspected defendant to be a bad man.—Detective Sergeant Eames deposed that he arrested defendant with the box of jewelry and money in his charge on the steamer Kwong Sang on arrival from Shanghai.—Defendant said complainant told him to go to the boat and get the box, and he did so and when he went to the address given he could not find her. He then went to a friend's shop, and as she was not there he left a message to say he was going to Hongkong to look for the complainant.—His Worship said he would

THREATENED TROUBLE
AT AMOY.

H.M.S. "IPHIGENIA" DESPATCHED.

The fact is generally known that trouble has been brewing in Amoy for some little time between the shippers and the Imperial Maritime Customs, and the sudden departure yesterday of H.M.S. "IPHIGENIA" for that port gave rise to considerable speculation. From inquiries made to-day we learn that private advices have been received in the Colony stating that under the instructions of the shippers and importers at Amoy the coolies and lightermen are to refuse to work under present conditions, on the 30th inst., and to ensure the carrying out of those instructions firms interested in shipping matters have banded together and started a strike. The cause of the trouble is stated, is the unnecessarily severe action of the Customs' officials in dealing with the imports and exports from Amoy, ultra-severe examinations of export cargoes frequently causing such delays that the steamers for which they were booked have had to sail without them thus leaving the merchants to bear the loss for demurrage or lighters, extra coolie-hire, etc., while applications for compensation for such loss, and the attendant annoyance caused both to shippers there, and consignees elsewhere, are coolly ignored, and the merchants can get no satisfaction from the Customs' officials, though it is stated that Commissioner at Amoy is trying to come to some arrangement whereby the expected strike may be either stopped or speedily put an end to. As regards the departure of the "IPHIGENIA" of course, is quite in the usual order of things, as it is one of the duties of the Service on this station to despatch a warship to any port on the coast of China where any disturbance breaks out likely to interfere with British interests. Thus there is nothing exceptional in the cruiser going to watch over those interests in Amoy.

THE TAFI PARTY.

From private advices received in town from Manila we learn that the United States Government in the Philippines has placed the U.S. Transport "Logan" at the disposal of General Corbin for conveying the "official" party from Manila to Hongkong, the other or "unofficial" party remaining behind and coming over subsequently in the s.s. "Korea" which will then pick up Secretary Taft and party. After visiting Hongkong, the official party, with the exception of Secretary Taft and personal staff, will then proceed to Peking, going in the "Logan" to Tientsin, and afterwards on to Nagasaki, whence they will take a mail steamer to the States. Secretary Taft is unable to accompany the party to Peking, his presence being required in Washington. The complete official party consists of Secretary Taft, six staff officers, and three private secretaries, Miss Roosevelt, and her friends Miss Boardman and Miss MacMillan, seven senators and the wives of three, 23 Congressmen and the wives of eight and mother of one, General and Mrs. Corbin, with four staff officers and the wife of one of the latter, of 62 persons all told.

THE GALE.

The following notice was issued from the Hongkong Observatory at noon:—
TYPHOON WARNING.
The barometer has risen in Formosa and fallen much in the neighbourhood of Hongkong. The centre of the typhoon which appears to be situated from 100 to 150 miles to the E.S.E. of Hongkong will probably approach the Colony early. Should its present course towards W.N.W. be maintained the centre will pass to the S. of the Colony and a very heavy gale if not full typhoon will blow from N.E. to S.E.

The German mail steamers and, in fact, all shipping left the wharves at Kowloon and sought safety in various parts of the harbour, the "Huangshu" after discharging her passengers and mails from Macao, left the Canton wharves and anchored on the other side of the harbour. The departure of the homeward German mail steamer is postponed until to-morrow at noon.

During the high tide this morning the sea washed over the Praya Wall at West Point, and along Praya West the waves were breaking over the tram lines. The flooring of the new Ferry Wharf, under course of construction at Kowloon Point, east of Police Head, was entirely submerged to a depth of several inches. During the night the water police were busy about the harbour helping to get smaller craft into places of safety.

At 10 a.m. the upper level trains stopped running, while at one o'clock the Kowloon Ferry, which had battled bravely with the boisterous sea up till that hour, had to give in, and cease running. A large number of Kowloon residents, assembled at the ferry on this side, but were disappointed to find the "Star" would take no passengers, and they had to depart to make other arrangements to account of their stay on this side. Even as the ferry came up to the wharf it appeared that she was more likely to come on to it than alongside, so high did she rise on the huge waves, while seas were breaking over the wharf as well as over Blake Pier. Not a sampan nor a junk was to be seen, as most of them had taken shelter in Causeway Bay at the first sign of the coming storm. At 3 p.m. the wind which had previously been almost due north veered to due east, and as it rushed along the harbour it lashed the waves to fury. Nothing short of a fair-sized ocean-going steamer could live in such weather. On the upper levels the force of the wind was signalled by the roads being strewn with branches of trees, which it had ruthlessly torn off and thrown down.

During this afternoon the front portion of Mei Cheung's studio in Ice House Street was blown into the road.

LITTLE DAMAGE CAUSED.

In all probability the typhoon which passed to the south of the colony yesterday evening has now spent itself on the coast to the north-east of Iliana. Nothing more than a strong gale was experienced in the Colony so that the damage reported is but comparatively trifling, and confined to the overturning of matcheds, the uprooting of trees and the smashing of windows. At Pokfulam a large tree was blown down and completely blocked the road to all vehicular traffic, but a gang of coolies was to-day engaged in chopping up the obstruction which will soon be cleared. At Samsonia a military telegraph pole was blown down, and the wires damaged, while an Eastern Extension Telegraph Company's pole was also blown down at the same place. At No. 112 Samsonia Road a fire pole broke out, through spark being blown from the kitchen where food was being cooked, into a storeroom filled with pigs and dried

meat. The dried grass was soon in flames, but the pigs were got out, though some of them were terribly burnt and had to be destroyed. The duties of the Fire Brigade were here assumed by the elements, as the deluge of rain which at the time commenced to fall extinguished the flames before they could spread to any of the near-by matcheds. The place where the fire originated was completely burnt down, the damage being estimated at about \$120. The singed matcheds stood like a wall for the neighbours. At Tim Tsa Tsui the fall of the signal staff carried away, so that the signals hoisted there had to be lowered to prevent the staff snapping from the force of the wind and the one-sided stayless weight. At the junction of McDonnell Road and Austin Road several trees were blown down, the roof of a matchd near-by being also blown away, while the matchd of the Star Ferry wharf on the Kowloon side also "went by the board," as did one at Black-head's Point and that covering Statue wharf, Hongkong. At Hung Hom a wooden summer house, the property of Mr. Lemm, was also taken by the wind, which played with it for a moment and dropped it in search of other prey. In the harbour not much damage appears to have been done among the junks and sampans, which luckily at the first sign of an alarm scuttled like rabbits to their warrens, or havens of safety, in the various safe anchorages in the harbour. The Harbour Department launches, *Daisy*, *Hilda*, and *Sybil*, which had fled for shelter to the back of Stonecutters' Island were moored in apparent safety, when four trading junks, over which the masters had apparently lost control as against the opposition of the elements, drifted down upon the launches, which were of course helpless, and crashing into them damaged them above watermark to the extent of about \$500 each launch. A number of matcheds, uninhabited, near the Tung Wa Hospital were unroofed, the sheds themselves being more or less damaged, while quantities of branches of trees were blown down in nearly every district. The Football Club's shed at Happy Valley was another victim, and was almost entirely demolished, while matcheds and trees on the Wong-nei-chong Road were knocked down like nuptials.

Launch No. 5, belonging to the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, in trying to make for shelter, bumped under the stern of H.M.S. "Tamat," and stove in her side, smashed her bulwarks and bent her stern. She was at length got away into safety, and will have to be placed in dock for repairs.

A number of Peak residents unable to secure chairs, and confronted with the alternative of walking home or going to a hotel, chose the former, and fainted it the wide way, those living near the flag staff doing the tramp in one hour and ten minutes. On their way they passed a number of fallen fir trees, snapped off between two and three feet from the roots. These examinations proved to have been literally hollowed out by white ants, and consequently fell like straw at the force of the wind.

All steamers that were delayed from leaving port yesterday in consequence of bad weather have now proceeded on their voyages. The German mail steamer *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* departed for Europe at 2 p.m. to-day, and half an hour later the *Roon* steamed away to Shanghai.

THE STORM AT SEA.

S.S. "LAERTES" EFFECTS A RESCUE.

The steamer *Laertes* came in from Saigon this morning and Capt. Jackson reports having experienced very heavy weather after passing the Paracels. The glass fell to 29.16. Yesterday a disabled junk was sighted and as people were seen aboard the captain had a boat lowered and rescued 25 Chinese, all told. He then endeavoured to tow the craft, but as there were no means of steering her she had to be abandoned, and is now a danger to navigation. Capt. Jackson describes this wreck in the following terms:—Large junk, waterlogged, laden with teak from Bangkok. No rudder or sails; abandoned lying in Lat 2° 2' N. Long. 113° 10' E., bearing from Gap Rock, S 25° W., distant 110 miles.

The *Jason*, from Singapore, also experienced a very rough passage, the captain reporting this morning that the barometer commenced to fall on the 28th and the wind increased. At 6 o'clock of the evening of the 30th the barometer was at its greatest force while the barometer was as low as 28.0. There was a heavy, confused sea around, while rain fell in torrents accompanied by violent squalls of hurricane force.

IN THE TYPHOON.

EXPERIENCES OF THE S.S. "LENNOX"

"August 30th, encountered typhoon; deck fittings washed away; passengers' effects and cargo all damaged; carpenter's leg broken. August 31st, put back." Such was the modest official report of Captain F. McNair, of the s.s. *Lennox*, when he returned to harbour last evening after an encounter with the recent typhoon. But a glance at the ship's log-book showed there was a good deal more to be learned on the subject, so a representative of the *Telegraph* paid a visit aboard. On the 29th August the *Lennox* left Hongkong for Callao, with a number of passengers and a full cargo of rice. The weather was fine and clear and a very moderate moonish sea was running. All went well until about noon when a north-westerly breeze sprung up, with a light easterly swell running. These conditions were experienced up to 4 p.m. when the north-westerly breeze strengthened, and the sky became overcast. The barometer had also commenced to fall and at that time was standing at 29.30, while a strong east-north-easterly swell well had set in, and the speed of the vessel was reduced. An hour later the wind shifted to the north, the barometer still falling rapidly, and at a few minutes past 5 p.m. the mercury stood at 29.22. The weather thickened the sky became more overcast, and it could be seen that bad weather was ahead. A fresh gale accompanied by heavy squalls of blinding rain, started to blow at 7.15 p.m., and the sea was labouring heavily. The engines were put to dead stop and all hands were engaged in securing the hatches and making fast, in preparation for the coming storm. The swell increased, and heavy seas commenced to break over the vessel until, at 8 p.m., the decks were constantly awash. The barometer then stood at 29.04 and very shortly after the wind increased to a heavy gale, the sea rising and rolling over the vessel in an almost constant stream, while to add to the confusion there were strong squalls of wind and rain. It was almost impossible for anyone to keep their foothold on deck, and at length heavy seas broke over the poop, flooding the cabin; destroying a large quantity of stores and damaging the cabin furniture and fittings. The wheel-box and live-stock went overboard, and awnings and tarpaulins were ripped to ribbons. The fury of the gale increased, and the sea rose mountains high. At midnight the barometer was at 29.15, and at 1 a.m. on the 30th 29.05. At 2 a.m. the gale had increased to typhoon force, and the mountains of sea

dashed on to the vessel it seemed as if she must go down. Now in the trough of the sea, now on the highest peak of the mountains of water the stubborn ship bravely rode through the storm, though each moment seemed, to the anxious ones on board, as if it must end this unequal struggle for supremacy. In the darkness there was a sound of rending and then it was found that the tarpaulins, battered down over Nos. 2 and 3 hatches, had been literally blown away, while the deluging seas flooded Nos. 3 and 4 decks, making confusion worse confounded, for the seething waters drenched the passengers (Chinese) and played havoc with their belongings, until, even above the howling of the storm without, rose the cries, shouts and execrations of the half-drowned and wholly wet and wretched passengers, of whom there were some 370 aboard. The officers, Messrs. Thomson (mate), Wright (2nd mate) and Price (3rd mate) then went to the post tarpaulins, and it was while performing this duty that Mr. Price was washed off his feet and dashed along the deck, sustaining severe cuts on the face and a badly strained back. The darkness was intense, and though nothing could be seen but the towering masses of water near and above the straining vessel, ever and anon that awful trembling of the whole structure told of another tremendous sea having broken over her. The cries of the Chinese passengers were fearful to hear; but what could be done? Their prayer to stop the vessel could not be regarded for a moment; to stop were, fatal, labour on she must. At 8 a.m. the barometer read 28.95, and from then until noon the weather remained unchanged, save that the fury seemed to increase, while the night's darkness scarcely lifted. During this time some pig-pens screwed on to the deck, together with all the galley fittings and large quantities of comrade's stores were washed overboard. At 4 p.m. the barometer reached its lowest reading and showed 28.85. At this time a heavy sea breaking over the deck took charge of the carpenter and dashed him against a hatch, and as he struck the corner of his leg was broken. Attention was at once given to him by the ship's doctor and he was removed to his cabin, and on arrival here was taken to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment. It is this time the men were employed keeping the deck scrupulously clear, and then it was found that in No. 3 hold the water, washed through the hatches, was over a foot deep. The pumps were then started and kept going without intermission, until at 8 a.m. the next day the wind began to moderate a little. Tremendous high cross seas had still to be negotiated and no change in this respect was noticeable until at 10 p.m. the wind and sea moderated and the vessel's speed was increased, a course being set to the sea-east. At 2.30 a.m. the stretch from the sea-soaked rice which, for the most part, formed the vessel's cargo was unbearable and the Chinese passengers asked for deliverance from it, even their olfactory nerves being unequal to the effort of sustaining such an awful specimen of smells. Meanwhile those unfortunate passengers in No. 3 lower decks were battered about, bumped and bruised, while their boxes were broken, their bundles heretofore wrapped, and their goods and chattels washed about as each fresh deluge came from the decks above. Then it was that Captain McNair finally decided to return to Hongkong, and the ship's head was turned in this direction, and she sailed safely in harbour last evening. She met the typhoon in lat 21° 36' N. long 115° 40' E. and was in lat 21° 33' N. long 118° 30' E. when she turned back. The officers speak highly of the vessel's seaworthiness and her splendid behaviour throughout all that trying time, and yet as she lay calmly off West Point to-day there was little to show, nor outward appearance, of the experiences she had gone through. On board there was a different tale to tell—a tale which has been too often told to need repetition here. One curious point about her appearance at her moorings was that she seemed to lie on a huge bed of snow, which, on investigation, proved to be the thick rice-water, dumped from the holds and covering the ship's sides. During the whole of that stormy night the captain and second officer never left the bridge, and there can be no doubt that in great measure it is due to the able seamanship of those aboard that there has not to be posted up at Lloyd's as missing "s.s. *Lennox*, from Hongkong to Callao."

SHIPPING JETSAW.

PINNACLE ROCKS OFF STONECUTTERS.

The Harbour Master has issued the following notice to mariners, dated 29th inst.:—
Two pinnacle rocks have been discovered on a line between the N.E. point of Stonecutters' Island and the Trocas Rock forming part of a ridge of rocks now covered with mud extending from that point to the mainland. The outermost of these two rocks is one cable on the point, and has this day been marked on its North Eastern side with a white buoy with the word "ROCKS" painted thereon in black letters.
There are 3 fathoms of water on each of the pinnacles at L. W. O. S.
The channel for vessels of 15 feet draught and above is between this buoy and the "Trocas" Rock buoy, 800 feet wide, with 4 to 5 fathoms of water in it.

The N. Y. K. is about to place the chartered steamer *Borai* on its Shanghai line.

The *Perseus* has been renamed the *Sigunt*; the *Polgara*, the *Tango*; the *Bayan*, the *A. O. the Pulkada*, the *Tugayara*; and the *Varyag* the *Soya*. The destroyer *Silut* was refloated on 22nd inst.

The s.s. *Munchen*, which was sold by Messrs. Farnham, Boyd & Co. and fitted up as a hospital ship, has left Shanghai for Europe with about a thousand Russian refugees on board, including the last of the badly wounded from Port Arthur.

Among those found to be missing after the sinking of *Kinjo Maru* as reported to us by our correspondent on Saturday, were Major Kobori, Lieutenant Shimouchi, Sub-Lieut. Yamada, and two surgeons. Three junior officers, were wounded, of whom one, Sub-Lieut. Matsuda, was severely injured.

Captain W. Blake of the C.E. and M.S. *Kwongping* reports as follows:—At 6.30 a.m. on the 16th inst., on a voyage from Chinwang-tao to Chefoo, we sank a floating mine with the Hotchkiss gun, in the following position: Kaoshan Island bearing S. 3 E. true, distant 6 miles. The mine was floating very low in the water, and the ship was almost on it before it was sighted. It sank without exploding.

CHIEF ENGINEER DISAPPEARS.

During the past two days, says the *Strait Times* of 24th inst., the Police have been searching all over the Colony for some trace of Mr. Prentice, chief engineer of the s.s. *Sabine Rickmets*, who disappeared from his ship in the early hours of Tuesday morning and has not been heard of since. It is feared he has been drowned. Mr. Prentice, accom-

panied by a shipmate, returned to the vessel in a sampan shortly after midnight on Tuesday morning after having spent the night on shore with a number of friends. He was in excellent health and spirits.

When he returned on board Mr. Prentice went to his cabin. Two hours later it was discovered that he was not in his cabin, although his jacket, hat, watch and money were found. A search throughout the ship was made with no result and then the police were informed of the affair. One of the native crew stated that he heard a splash about the time that Mr. Prentice left his room and it is feared that he must have fallen overboard. The water in the vicinity of the ship's anchorage has been dragged but the body has not been recovered.

Mr. Prentice was well known in shipping circles in Singapore and was much liked for his bluff and hearty manner and geniality.

THE CRUISER "SULLY"

REPORTED RE-FLOATED.

Notwithstanding assurances to the contrary we have very good reason for believing that a telegram was received in the Colony about 6 o'clock last evening stating that the weather in the Bay of Along was very calm; that the salvage party managed to place the pontoon under the cruiser *Sully*, and that it required to be sunk only another ten feet deeper to be fitted exactly in position.

We understand that the *Sully* has since been re-floated. When the information reached this office we sought to obtain confirmation of the report; but none of the sources likely to be correctly informed from Haiphong on the subject would vouchsafe our representative any corroborative report. This is not to be wondered at; since the parties interested in the salvage of the magnificent cruiser have, from the commencement of operations, shrouded their doings with a deal of unnecessary mystery.

THE AMERICAN BOYCOTT.

We have received the following correspondence for publications.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1905.
To the Honourable
The Registrar General.

Sir,—I am directed by the Committee of the Chinese Commercial Union to address you under the following circumstances:—

As His Excellency the Governor is no doubt aware a widespread movement has been started amongst the Chinese in many places in China and also in the British Colony of the Straits Settlements for the purpose of the boycotting by Chinese of American goods and products, such movement is attributable to the patriotic, and as it seems to us legitimate, desire of inducing the Government of the United States of America to modify the very stringent laws which they have made in connection with the exclusion of Chinese from the United States of America.

Under these circumstances, we would most respectfully ask His Excellency the Governor for a permit under his hand, under the provisions of Section 51 of Ordinance No. 3 of 1888, authorizing public meetings of Chinese to be held at Nos. 30 and 31, Des Vaux Road, Central, Victoria, in this Colony, for the purpose of discussing, if necessary, passing resolutions in connection with the question as to what action should be taken by the Chinese in this Colony in regard to the above movement.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) FUNG WA CHUN,
Chairman,
The Chinese Commercial Union.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 17th August, 1905.
Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that your letter of the 14th August written by direction of the Chinese Commercial Union and requesting a permit under the Governor's hand authorizing public meetings in connection with a movement "for the purpose of the boycotting by Chinese of American goods and products," has been laid before the Governor.

His Excellency is not fully informed of the constitution of the Chinese Commercial Union, but understands that it consists of some merchants, traders and others who are British subjects and of many who are subjects of the Emperor of China and are residing in Hongkong for purposes of trade.

His Excellency is unable to grant the permission asked for on behalf of these gentlemen, as combined action of the nature contemplated can only be regarded as an attack on the commerce of a friendly Power, and as His Excellency is satisfied that such action would react unfavourably on the trade of this free trade port and on all classes who have an interest in that trade while its object of inducing "the Government of the United States of America to modify the very stringent laws which they have made in connection with the exclusion of Chinese from the United States of America" is more likely to be attained by other methods.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) T. SECKOMBE SMITH,
Colonial Secretary.

Fung Wa Chun, Esq.

THRONE ISSUES STRINGENT ORDERS.

Peking, 24th August.
President Naung of the W. W. W. was lately in Tientsin conferring with Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai in connection with the boycott movement. Yuan suggested the total suppression of the movement by force if necessary, and that the provincial authorities be instructed to stop the agitation and punish the ringleaders. At the same time, he said, a special commissioner should be appointed to negotiate with the United States for a new treaty. President Naung dissented from this view, fearing that pressure would cause further dissatisfaction among the people. On his return to Peking, he had an audience with the Empress Dowager to whom he submitted Yuan Shih-kai's opinion, together with his own comments. The Empress Dowager agrees with Naung, and has caused a telegram to be sent to the provincial authorities, ordering them to inform the people that the Throne has appointed a special Commission to negotiate with the U. S. Government concerning the removal of the objectionable clauses of the treaty, and that the people must be warned not to do anything to complicate the situation further.—*Sin Wan-pao*.

The present boycott fairly results in absurdities and inconsistencies, such as the prohibition of the use of Canadian lumber because its technical name is Oregon pine. A most striking instance, however, is found in the case that is now occupying the Mixed Court, says the *N. C. D. News*. A Mr. King is sued for damages because he is alleged to have endeavoured to enforce the boycott on Chang Su Ho's Gardens on the ground that the manager was an American, and he employs for his defence an American lawyer. For cause the boycott committee must now boycott Mr. King in his turn. By-the-by, the attitude of the magistrate, as reported, does

not look as if the officials in Shanghai are very earnest in their opposition to the boycott.

BOYCOTTING AMERICAN GINSENG.
A document signed by thirty-six Chinese physicians is published in the native newspapers, in which they declare that they will not use American ginseng in their prescriptions until such time as the new Treaty with the U. S. has been revised to meet the wish of the nation. In this list are names of all the cleverest and most influential native physicians known to Chinese in Shanghai and the outposts, including several doctors who have gained fame among their fellow-nationals for having prescribed for their Imperial Majesty and a number of Viceroys and Governors of provinces.

The *Universal Gazette* informs its American advertisers that from the 15th of this month, the paper will refuse to put in any advertisements from American firms, or any advertisement for the sale of American goods.

Messrs. Ibert and Co.'s market report says:—The boycott still continues apparently under semi-official patronage. The feeling of insecurity engendered by the movement is not diminishing in commercial and financial circles amongst the Chinese.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION.

It seems that the Boycott Committee have published the name of the Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited, as being an American Company. This, of course, is a serious mistake to make as the company is a purely British insurance company with head offices in London, where it was established as far back as 1851.

THE NEW CHINESE EXCLUSION TREATY.

We learn from an official lately arrived from Peking that the Waiwupu demand from the U. S. Government that the following three clauses shall be inserted in the proposed new Exclusion Treaty, viz:—(a) that the policy of excluding Chinese labourers from entering the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands be waived; (b) that Chinese entering the United States shall be given the same favourable treatment as those of any other nationality entering that country; and that Chinese shall not suffer the indignity of being confined in wooden sheds or huts, like criminals; and (c) that Chinese immigrants shall be permitted to engage the services of legal representatives to conduct their cases, and that power of appeal to the higher Courts against the decisions of the lower Courts be also granted should said decisions be considered unjust. We also learn through the same source that Mr. Rockhill, the U. S. Minister at Peking, refuses to entertain the above demands.—*N. C. D. News*.

PANIC IN SHANGHAI.

There was quite a little panic in Shanghai, says the *Shenpa*, owing to a report getting about that the Central Government, in response to a request of the U. S. Minister in Peking, intended to cause the arrest of all persons who were concerned in originating the boycott against American goods. A telegram to Peking "inquiring into the truth of the matter," however, obtained the reply that the Waiwupu, in its response to the U. S. Minister's letter, stated that though the Imperial Government was only too desirous of exhorting the boycotters to stop, the masses had shown such a united and determined front that the Government could do nothing, as this was a question in which the people had the liberty to do what they pleased and could not be coerced. We print this with all reserve. We have also consented to insert a boycotting advertisement to show the injurious absurdities which the boycott committees are perpetrating.—*N. C. D. News*.

A "BOYCOTT RIOT" IN THE NATIVE CITY.

There was a rumour in the Settlement the other day that there had been a "riot" in the Native City caused by the boycott, which in the absence of details was taken seriously by some. An inquiry at the Police headquarters of the Native City (Tsung-chu), however, elicited the fact that at about 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon (22nd inst.), two bricklayers went to a tobacco shop situated a short distance from the Old North gate, and asked how many boxes of Pinhead cigarettes would ten cents buy. They were informed three boxes. A bricklayer then threw ten cents on the shop counter, and he was given three boxes of the cigarettes. The man drew out one, and having lit it, asked the shop people whether they knew that Pinheads were American cigarettes and so Pinheads were the market. The reply was that tobacco from that market. The reply was that this was so, but that according to the decision of their Guild they were allowed to sell American cigarettes contracted for prior to the 20th of July down to the 18th day of the 9th month (16th of October next), and that these cigarettes belonged to a consignment contracted for previous to the 20th of July last. The bricklayer then demanded four boxes of cigarettes for ten cents, and suiting the action to his words snatched at a fourth box and made off. Naturally the shop people resented this and gave chase, when the two men threw the extra box of cigarettes into the flooded street (it was raining hard at the time) which of course completely destroyed its contents. A scuffle then began, when the police (Ching-ts'a) appeared and arrested the bricklayers. They had to pay for the damaged cigarettes and were then departed with censure from the police officer (weiyuan) in charge.—*N. C. D. News*.

The Senior Consul at Shanghai, Dr. Knapp, has had an interview with the Taotai on the subject of the boycott, and the Taotai stated that he was about to issue a proclamation calling on the merchants and traders to continue to buy and sell American goods as before the boycott was instituted.

At Yokohama there is by no means complete unanimity among the Chinese with regard to the boycott. A meeting has been called of certain Yokohama Chinese, and it is believed that they will take decided action against the proposal. Already an Anti-American Boycott Committee has been formed by a number of Chinese residents of the northern port.

AT NEWCHANG.

A correspondent from Newchwang states that the Chinese coolies there have refused to discharge the kerosene oil, the merchants having threatened anyone who attempts to land American cargo. It is said that after trying to dissuade the Chinese merchants the Japanese have yielded in regard to the matter, but we very much doubt this. If the Japanese require the kerosene or any other cargo landed we rather think it will get on shore, whatever the Chinese coolie may say. If it happens to be cargo the Japanese do not want—well, that is another matter.—*P. & T. Times*.

THE ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE.

In connection with the Hongkong Branch of this Institute, a course of eight lectures has been arranged as follows:—Wednesday, Sept. 6th.—Practical Building Construction; Mr. T. L. Perkins; Sept. 8th.—Heat Inspection, Mr. A. Gibson; Sept. 9th.—Water Supply, Hon. Mr. Clerk, R.C.M.O.; Sept. 15th.—The Local

Ordinances in force in the Colony relating to Public Health, Hon. Dr. Clark, R.C.M.O.; Sept. 19th.—The Local Ordinances in force in the Colony relating to Public Health, Hon. Dr. Clark, R.C.M.O.; Sept. 22nd.—The Atmosphere and Ventilation, Dr. W. W. Pearce, M.O.H.; Sept. 26th.—Disinfection, Dr. W. W. Pearce, M.O.H.; and Sept. 29th.—Practical Drainage, Mr. H. T. Jackson.

These lectures are arranged with a view to assist the candidates who propose to attend the examination for Inspectors of Nuisances to be held early in October, 1905. They will be delivered at the Sanitary Institute Lecture room, No. 10, Wyndham Street, at 8 p.m. sharp.

Candidates who propose to attend the examination to take place on Monday, October 2nd, and Thursday, October 5th, are requested to send in their names to the Asst. Hon. Sec. (Mr. Alfred Charles Carter) as early as possible, so that a series of weekly test exams can be arranged.

FINANCIAL RETURNS.

JANUARY-APRIL.

In the current issue of the *Government Gazette* appears the financial returns for the period January to April, which the Hon. Mr. L. A. Johnston, the Colonial Treasurer, has submitted and presented to Government. In round figures, the actual revenue for the four months amounted to \$2,300,000, as compared with \$2,000,000 and \$2,010,000, respectively, for the same period of the preceding year. The increase and decrease under the various heads of revenue show that the former is close upon \$350,000, and the latter below \$300,000. An increase of \$220,000 is noticeable in respect of receipts derived from licenses and internal revenue not otherwise specified, while land sales brought in \$201,400.99 as against \$191,264.43 for the same period of the preceding year, or an increase of \$10,136.45. The only items in which there has been a falling off in revenue are rent from Government property, land and houses, and interest which brought in \$27,064.00 less than in the period, January-April of last year. Turning to the expenditure side of the account we find increases in various items amounting to \$166,000 odd, and decreases in others, totalling \$70,000. On public works extraordinary the Government spent close upon \$72,000 more than was the case during the same period of 1904, while military expenditure, contribution to Imperial Government and expenses of volunteers have increased by some \$50,000. There is a decrease of \$32,000 under public works recurrent, while the balance of other decreases is distributed over quite a number of departments none of which, however, call for any special comment. The statement of assets and liabilities show that, on the 30th April, the assets amounted to \$704,048.21, and the liabilities to \$579,419.40, leaving a balance of \$124,628.81. This, of course, is not including subsidiary coins in transit, amounting to \$354,400 and the estimate of silver at the mint, which was placed at \$212,756, or a total of \$565,156.

THE GAIETY STARS.

According to announcement the Gaiety Stars opened a short season at the Theatre Royal last evening, and if the performance goes through can be taken as a criterion of what they have to show Hongkongites, there should be a most successful season on the stage. When the curtain rose on the "stage" was to be seen, what at first resembled a gigantic punch-bowl, but as one saw between the bars, of which it was built, two bicycles, one knew that this was the "track" for the "wheeler" "Whizz"—and "whizz" is no misnomer, for "whizz" it was as the brothers were round the rim at lightning speed, and reminded one of the astonishing mechanical toys of youth. Mr. Eric Howell's songs, illustrated by the most appropriate scenes thrown on a silken sheet from a lantern, were pleasing and well-rendered, while the songs and dances of Misses Ruby Maxwell, Maud Larelle, Lucy Stewart and Gladys Venn were each one marked by its delicacy of execution and polite refinement. That all this was appreciated was evidenced by the *encores* which followed each item, and the number of floral offerings which littered, if bedecked, the stage. Dante's "turn" in up-to-date magic highly delighted his audience, but we will not "give him away" by describing his marvellous feats of *legerdemain*, but will advise all who can do so, to go and see him for themselves, as he is decidedly worth a visit, being clever, clean, and "easy" in all he does. The very graceful ballet by the "Rosebuds" is another pleasing item prettily rendered. The trick cycling of the wheelers which followed caused both amazement and amusement, but the marvellous feat of turning a somersault over a big table without losing control of the cycle is to be seen to be believed, for Wheeler does it! More illustrated songs, this time interpreted by Miss Maud Larelle were then given, and Miss Gladys Venn then took the house straight into her confidence at once with her delightful coin impersonations, all so daintily executed. The clog dances given by the ladies were very fetching and won rounds of applause. Dante's shadowgraphy, or manipulations of his hands to represent many strange things, is admirable, while the *pièce de resistance* is Wheeler looping the wheel, about which we will only say it must be seen to be appreciated. Altogether the "Stars" give a very good entertainment and should receive a large share of local patronage.

WAR DEPARTMENT ROADS

TO BE CLOSED NEXT THURSDAY.

In accordance with para. 232 "Regulations for Engineer Services," 1900, all War Department Roads in the Command will be closed from 6 a.m. on Thursday, 7th September to 6 a.m. on Friday, 8th September, 1905. Barriers will be erected at the following places between the above named hours:—Junction of road from East Married Quarters with Queen's Road opposite Arsenal Yard; junction of road from Victoria Barracks with Queen's Road opposite Wellington Barracks; junction of Nullah Road with Queen's Road; junction of road south of St. John's Cathedral; junction of road leading by Victoria Barracks with the Kennedy Road above the New Magazine; junction of road leading from near Head Quarters House guard room to Kennedy Road; road leading from Kowloon Dock Battery to Kowloon Dock; path leading from Hong Hom to Dock and East Batteries where it crosses W. D. land; path leading from Lyemum Forts to Lyemum Hill; path leading from N. W. corner of Whitefield Barracks, Kowloon, which

form, members of the Hongkong Police Force, letter carriers, visitors to Headquarters House, or persons employed there, civilian housemen and labourers of the Army Ordnance Department, and workmen employed by the W. D. O. contractors, if accompanied by a N. C. O. or sapper of the Royal Engineers.

THE STRIKE AT AMOY.

From private sources we learn that a local shipping firm has received a telegram from Amoy advising that no further shipments of cargo be made for the present as the strike is expected to last two weeks. All work is stopped, and coolies and lightermen absolutely refuse to handle any cargo, import or export.

COPPER CASH.

A CURRENCY DANGER.

At a meeting of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce last month the question of the coinage of copper cash was brought forward, and the following letters were read:

W. D. LITTLE, Esq.,
Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce,
Dear Sir:—I have the honour to forward to you the enclosed copies of a letter and memorandum received from Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, Doyen of the Diplomatic Body in Peking, relating to the minting of copper cash in China.

I have the honour to be,
Dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Dr. Knappe.

Copy Translation.

Peking, 4th July.
Sir,—You asked me to forward a letter from the Chairman of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce dated 2nd June, 1905, concerning the Minting of Copper Cash by the Chinese Authorities.

I have not omitted to bring this communication to the notice of my honourable colleagues. The matter was thoroughly looked into, but several of those present said they wished further information on several points.

I have the honour to forward you herewith the memorandum which sets out these points and I shall be obliged if you will kindly forward same to the Chairman of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.

I beg to remain,
Yours truly,
A. V. MUMM,
Doyen of the Consular Corps,
Shanghai.

Statements in the letter of the Chairman of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, dated June 2nd, 1905, to the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, on which further information is desirable.

1. The following Provincial Mints are established or projected.

Which of the Mints enumerated have been already established and which are projected, but not yet established.

In a recent issue of the Peiyang Kuan Pao it is stated that there are 18 mints for the production of copper coins. Of these Kuanghsing, Yunnan, Fengting, and Tientsin (Board of Revenue) Mints are not mentioned in the Chamber of Commerce list.

The Peiyang Kuan Pao gives the share of profits each Mint is ordered to provide annually towards the expenditure of the Lien Ping-chu (Military Commission), amounting to a total of 7,000,000 taels. Doubtless these mints will continue to give a profit, at least until the quantity of coin produced by them reaches the point at which no more can be absorbed by internal commerce. It is not unlikely, however, that the Chinese Government imagine that they have here a perennial source of profit and to warn them against the danger of depreciation owing to over-issue, seems a quite legitimate step for the Representatives of Powers to take, who have Treaties containing a clause similar to Article 11 of the British Commercial Treaty of 1902. Whether the Representatives of Powers which have not concluded such Treaties can nevertheless appeal to the British, American, and Japanese, is of course a question for them to decide.

Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce refers the Diplomatic Body to the statements given on pages XII and XIII of the Report on the Trade of China and Abstract of Statistics published this year by the Imperial Maritime Customs. The publication estimates the output for 1904 at 1,745 millions of copper pieces (variously denoted as one hundredth of a dollar and ten mills), while the Chairman of the Chamber estimates that when the whole of the Mints, new and old, are in operation, the annual output will be 10,413 million pieces, or nearly ten times as many. An explanation of the apparent difference between these two estimates is to be desired. And further, as these new coins are presumably to replace the existing cash, it would be useful if the Chairman of the Chamber could inform us how many of such pieces (including fractional coins such as he speaks of in the last paragraph of his letter) would, in the opinion of his Chamber, be required for a population of 400 millions of people.

The Chairman remarks that in permitting the Provincial Authorities to produce these cash pieces in varying intrinsic values she (China) is evading her treaty obligations. Something more explicit than this statement is necessary as a foundation for a remonstrance to the Chinese Government against evasion of treaty obligations.

It is desirable that precise information, accompanied by expert evidence, should be furnished as to what mints have produced ten cash pieces of a less intrinsic value than the assumed standard, and to what extent such issues vary from the standard.

Doctor Knappe, H.I.C.M. Consul General and Senior Consul,
Present.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 13th July enclosing copies of a letter and memorandum received from Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, Doyen of the Diplomatic Body in Peking, relating to the minting of Copper Cash in China.

I note from the letter that the question was thoroughly looked into by the Ministers, but that several of those present wished for further information on several points, which are set forth in the memorandum.

The information given by the Chamber was derived from Merchants and Bankers who have given careful study to the question, but it is extremely difficult to obtain through unofficial channels absolutely accurate information as to the present producing power of the various mints established. If the 4 mints which appear to have been omitted from our list are added to the 15 established or projected, as stated in my letter the total would be 19 or a discrepancy of one only as against the figures quoted from the Peiyang Kuan Pao. It is remarkable that other new Minting Establishments are projected in various places, but authentic information is not allowed to transpire in the interests of those concerned, until the contracts for the supply of the Machinery, etc. are completed.

The estimate of production by the Statistical Secretary of the I.M. Customs was for the year 1904, whereas the Chamber's estimate was for the year 1905, and the Chamber's estimate was based on the Chinese old and new may be expected to be in full working order.

It is very difficult to get authentic information as to the possible or projected production of this, however, the Chinese Central Government, should be in a position to supply.

The Chamber regrets that they are unable to give an opinion as to how many cash pieces should be required for the population of the Empire of China, but the Central Government from their long experience should be able to form an accurate estimate on this point and should regulate the provincial issue of coins accordingly, in the same way as these matters are carried out in Western countries.

Regarding the varying intrinsic values of the coins turned out by the different Provincial Governments it may be stated that such variations are said to amount to 1 to 10% on coins wholly manufactured in China and fully as much on unstripped copper discs imported from various countries and stamped in China.

I note that the question as to whether the Representatives of Powers who have not concluded a clause similar to article 11 of the British Commercial Treaty of 1902, can appeal to the British, American, and Japanese is one for them to decide.

The belief of the Chamber that the Chinese Provincial Government imagine as pointed out in his Excellency's Memorandum that they have a perennial source of income from the profits of the Mints after defraying the initial substantial cost of the mints, and their probable inability to grasp the dangers of depreciation, owing to over-issue, was the reason of the Chamber addressing the Ministers on the subject. The Chamber realizing the immense danger to Foreign Trade if the currency of the country is not regulated, venture to commend the question generally to the earnest attention of the Ministers and especially to the Representatives of the great Trading Powers.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM D. LITTLE,
Chairman.

THE OPIUM HABIT.

Chih Jung-heng, the Literary Chancellor of Hunan, has addressed an eloquent memorial to the Throne that the habit of opium smoking be stopped among scholars. He points out that China's future depends upon a high state of efficiency both physically and mentally, and nothing is more calculated to deteriorate both mind and body than this baneful drug. The Imperial regulations with regard to schools urge the abolition of all forms of self-indulgence, and the memorialist finds that in those districts where the students indulge in this habit of opium smoking the most unsatisfactory results have attended the examinations. Proclamations have been issued and much personal advice given in regard to opium, but these are useless, and it has been decided that nothing will have any effect unless the students are given to understand that no degrees will be bestowed on those who smoke opium. Opium is at the root of all China's weakness and corruption, and before China can hope to rid herself of the evil she must check the habit among her young men. He therefore urges that the Literary Chancellors in each province be directed to enforce this rule strictly so that the holder of one degree will be debilitated from a second so long as he sticks to the opium habit. The memorial is being considered.—P. and T. Times.

THE JAPANESE ARMY IN MANCHURIA.

NOT IN FAVOUR OF PEACE.

On the authority of a Japanese officer just returned from a tour of inspection of the Japanese positions at the front, a Tokio dispatch states that the whole army is in excellent health and is entirely free from all disease, of an epidemic nature. This is chiefly due to the excellent sanitary administration of the Army, and also to the fact that the climate of Manchuria is favourable to the Japanese. It will be remembered that the Russians believed the climatic influences would be against the Japanese, both in summer and winter, but this opinion, says the officer, has proved to be wrong. It is the Russians themselves who are unfitted for the climate.

The talk of peace, continues the officer, is surprisingly unpopular among the troops at the front. Any man arriving from Tokio is attacked as if he were responsible for the peace negotiations. Officers and men are resolved to capture General Linewich, as their naval comrades caught Admiral Robitzky. They regard it as a duty to capture the General whose recent bomb site proclamation has heightened their hostile spirit. They declare that the nose of General Linewich must be broken (!) The papers published in Tokio are unpopular among the troops at the front as they refer only to peace negotiations and not to war.

COMMERCIAL.

Quotations for the week close as follows:—

Hongkong Banks...	...\$880 (b. 289) 10 cum. div.
National Banks...	...38 b.
Canton Insurances...	...340 s.
Union Insurances...	...770 b.
China Traders...	...81 b.
Hongkong Fires...	...335 s. & s.
China Fires...	...84 s. & s.
H. C. & M. Steamboats...	...263 b.
Indo-China...	...94 s.
China Sugars...	...234 b.
Rauhs...	...34 b.
Docks...	...105
Kowloon Wharfs...	...984 b.
Farmhouses...	...115
Hongkong Lands...	...128 s.
Hongkong Hotels...	...150
Humphreys...	...124 s. & b.
Ewo Cottons...	...150
Hongkong Cottons...	...143 s.
Green Island Cements...	...28
Electricity...	...15 b.
A. S. Watsons...	...14 s. & b.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

In their share report, of 1st inst., Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts state:—
Although business still continues rather restricted, rates have been well maintained and in several instances show a gain on the previous week's quotations. No doubt, the termination of the war will have a beneficial effect on the market generally.
Banks—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have further depreciated, in value and shares have been disposed of in small parcels at \$870 and \$875, but at the close the market is firmer with inquiries at \$880. The London quotation is \$890. There is no change in National Marine Insurance—Unions continue on the rise and are now quoted at \$770. Cantons have advanced to \$340 but at this rate shares

can be procured. China Traders have still further improved and are wanted at \$81.

First Insurance—China Fires have been done at \$4 and more shares can be placed. Hongkong Fires are to be had at \$335 after sales at this figure.

Shipping—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship Company have buyers at \$261. Indo-China have weakened and are offering at \$94. There is nothing doing in China and Manila and Douglas steamships. Six Forties are still on offer at \$53 and \$25 for the old and new shares. Shell Transporters can be placed at 21s. Shanghai Tugs paid their interim dividend of 11s. 2 on ordinary and 11s. 12 on preference shares on the 28th ultimo, and we now quote them at 11s. 38 and 11s. 48 respectively.

Refineries—China Sugars have hardened and are in request at \$34. Luzons remain weak at \$25.

Mining—Chinese Engineerings have been sold at 11s. 7 1/2. The closing quotation in Shanghai is 11s. 7 1/2, at which rate shares are offering. Raubs are still in demand at \$34.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have strengthened their position and have changed hands at \$195. This is no doubt due to the satisfactory progress reported in regard to the refloating of the Sully, and also the prospect of business improving now that peace has been concluded, for which latter reason Farjams have also been in strong demand and have been bought at various rates from 11s. 135 to 11s. 146. Kowloon Wharfs have further declined to \$38. A few Hongkong Wharfs have been sold at 11s. 180.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings—Hongkong Lands are obtainable at \$228. Shanghai Lands continue quiet at 11s. 122. Astor House Hotels have changed hands at \$17 and Hotel des Colonies have found buyers at 11s. 184. Hongkong Hotels remain steady at \$150. According to the company's report for the half-year ended 30th June, 1905, the profit on working account amounted to \$114,500 as compared with \$95,077.67 for the corresponding period of 1904, being an increase of \$19,422.33. The profit and loss account, including the sum of \$5,549.92 brought forward from 31st December last, shows a credit balance of \$105,126.40, which it is proposed to distribute as follows:—To pay a dividend of 35 per share, absorbing \$50,000; to transfer to repairs and renewals account the sum of \$3,000; to write off value of electric installation \$5,000 and to carry forward \$6,126.40. The company's land and buildings property has been re-valued and the property accounts written up by the amount of the additional value (\$549,975.78), the reserve fund being credited with an equivalent sum. The directors propose, later on, to recommend to shareholders the advisability of doubling the present capital of \$600,000 by transferring that amount from the reserve fund to capital account. As there is urgent need of additional funds to repay the overdraft due to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and to complete the payments for the new building, on the reclamation, known as 'Hotel Mansions', the directors desire, at an early date, to obtain the sanction of the shareholders to the issue of additional new capital which they hope can be floated at a high premium. Humphreys' Estate have again been done and are still wanted at \$124.

Cotton Mills—Ewos are wanted at 11s. 50. International Mills have been placed at 11s. 45 and Lion-King Mills at 11s. 57. Seychelles have further risen and are in request at 11s. 250, but sellers are holding off for higher rates. Hongkong Cottons are in the market at \$161.

Miscellaneous—Green Island Cements are procurable at \$28. China Portlands have been dealt in at \$2. Dairy Farms are inquired for at \$17. Hall and Holz have been booked at \$16 and \$17. Lanakis have reacted and are obtainable at 11s. 170.

PREIGHT MARKET.

In their freight circular of 26th August, Messrs. Lamke & Rogge write:—The deplorable monotony, which has been reigning over the coastal markets for some time now, has not been relieved during the fortnight under review. The subjoined list of fixtures exemplifies once more the entire suspension of chartering in the majority of trades and the limited outlet for disengaged tonnage in the few directions where demand does show itself. Opinions are diverging, but the belief is a strong one, that if any thorough resuscitation is to take place at all in freighting markets, the chance would entirely rest with a speedy arrangement of peace between Japan and Russia, it being thought that the finish of the war will at least for a time prove beneficial to Eastern shipping generally and in particular to the now daily increasing number of boats that, for want of employment of any description, are finding themselves in dire straits and simply compelled to lay up.

Saigon/Hongkong.—Whilst naives at the former port are now prepared to make certain concessions in their prices, and although feeble signs of stiffening are during the last few days perceptible in the local rice market, the latter does not warrant a sufficiently material advance as yet to permit of much business. Rate of freight may be quoted at 10 to 11 cents, which is still anything but remunerative.

From Saigon to Philippines a couple of fixtures are on record at the reduced rate of 25 cents per picul to one port. No more tonnage appears to be wanted at the close.

A charter has been done from Iloilo to Yokohama at 30 cents, and there is no further demand in that direction.

From Saigon to Japan or any other destination no fresh charters have been effected, and requirements for the time being are absolutely nil.

Anent Bangkok and Java business there is no change at all to report.

The fixture is on record of a boat at Rajahmundry for Hongkong business is as usual before, there being no activity in any direction whatsoever.

Kutchinot/Singapore has a fixture at \$1.35, a rate hardly good enough to reimburse owners for actual expenses. Moji/Hongkong stands at \$1.20 per ton, at which figure business is said to have been done elsewhere.

Time.—The charter is reported at private terms of German \$1. Quarta for the period of 3 months.

Sail Freight.—No change.

Sail-tonnage loading or to load.—For Baltimore and New York. British bark *Lawhill*, arrived 3rd June.

Disengaged.—British ship *Tromador*, 2,200 tons. British ship *Pass of Brander*, 2,000 tons. British ship *Eclipse*, 2,960 tons.

Departures.—None.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows:—

Malwa New...@ 1,100

Old...@ 1,185

Older...@ 1,275

Oldest...@ 1,350

Patna New...@ 1,112

Old...@ 1,190

Benares New...@ 1,050

Old...@ 1,050

Benares (Paper)...@ 780/100

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Wx (N. C. D. News) understand that zone time has been officially adopted all over China.

The reclamation at Nagasaki was damaged to the extent of ¥120,000 in the typhoon of the 8th ult.

ONE case of plague was reported up to noon to-day, making 290 since the beginning of the year.

THE King's Order in Council relating to China and Korea is printed in the *Government Gazette*.

MR. Alexander Grant Gordon has been appointed a surveyor of boilers of unlicensed steamships under 60 tons burden.

LICENCES to shoot and take game granted under Ordinance 6 of 1885, are due for renewal or issue on the first day of September next.

NEWS comes from the front that nearly all the bridges have been destroyed by the deluges of rain, which is delaying the forward movement.

LIEUT. W. Nicholson, of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, has been granted leave of absence from the 28th ult. until the end of the year.

THE death of Mrs. McEwen, the wife of Mr. John McEwen, accountant, Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd., is announced. She died of cholera a few days since.

ON account of the recent attempt to impose an additional tax of four cash on each picul of wine, the wine dealers at Yangchow commenced a strike on the 24th ult.—*Sin-uan-pao*.

H. E. THE Governor has been pleased, with the approval of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to appoint Mr. G. H. Wakeman to be Land Officer with effect from the 26th ult.

NEWS from Hainan states that the Japanese have entrenched the whole positions, built redoubts for their artillery, and, fearing attack, have got from Mukden another 3,000 troops to hold the place.

THE Japanese Manchurian light railway which starts from Amung-hien is now said to have been completed as far as Motienling pass. Another line to the Kirin region is being constructed with despatch.

PERSONS are requested to refrain from shooting deer in that portion of the Island of Hongkong which lies west of a line drawn through Magazine Gap and running north and south to the sea in both directions.

THE Governor of Hokkaido proposes that one or two of the steamers captured by Japan should be fitted up as floating museums to display the products of Hokkaido in the most important ports of the world.

THE Roman Catholic church known as "The Rosary Church" in Des Vaux Road, Kowloon, has been added to the list of places of public worship licensed under section 3 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1875, for the celebration of marriages.

THE following Russian ships were at Shanghai a few days back:—The cruiser *Arkold*, torpedo-boats *Dodry* and *Gravovik*, gunboat *Mandjour*, and the transports *Luronia*, *Korea*, *Livonia*, *Meteor*, *Sutr*, *Varonez*, *Wladimir*, and *Yaroslav*.

MESSRS. Wm. G. Hale & Co., Saigon, write in their circular, on the rice trade, of 25th ult. as follows:—Supplies from the Interior are decreasing daily, and the few sales effected lately to neighbouring countries have tended to harden the market which closes very firm.

THE Emperor and Empress-Dowager will go to Peking to witness the forthcoming grand review of the Peiyang Army and inspect the troops. The whole force is divided into three armies under the command of Yuan Shih-kai, Teh Liang and Hu Shi-chong respectively.

A REWARD of \$500 has been offered by Government for information leading to the apprehension of the person or persons concerned in the murder of Lau Yau, at No. 20 Heliier street, on the 12th ult. The circumstances of the murder were recorded in these columns on the 14th ult.

IT is stated in the *Eastern Times* that a certain German merchant is now attempting to get ground for a coal station in the locality near the new dockyard at Amoy. He has asked the Bureau of Foreign Affairs at that port for permission to do so, and the acting Viceroy is said to be negotiating the matter with the Waiwupu.

THE Chinese authorities are considering the building of a railway from Changchikow (Kalgan) to Kulun (Urga) as an extension of the Peking-Kalgan railway. Russia is taking exception to the scheme but Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai strongly supports the scheme. The Peking Government will soon decide upon and carry out the scheme.—*Eastern Times*.

THE *Courier Saigonais* states that M. Giberneau, commandant of the ill-fated cruiser *Sully*, is said to be seriously ill and will probably be invalided home. Vice-Admiral Richard, who comes to take over command of the French fleet in the Eastern waters, in succession to Vice-Admiral Bayle, was expected at Saigon on the 30th ult. by the M. M. boat *Polynesian*, along with Rear-Admiral Katesel, chief of the staff.

THE large floating dock, having a bearing capacity of 16,000 tons and a length of 150 metres, was successfully launched at Tsingtau on the morning of the 22nd ult. many officials and a large number of civilians, both Germans and Chinese, being present. It is now being towed by tug-boats to the place prepared for it in the harbour, where it will be moored. This is the largest floating dock launched after having been fully completed on shore.

IN bankruptcy, *Wipiedikma* at the Supreme Court on Friday Mr. F. A. Hazland, sitting as a Judge, applied to the Chief Justice for permission to withdraw the creditor's petition in the case of *Shing Wo Kee* ex parte *Chan Kwan Kan*. He stated that the creditor had filed an affidavit to the effect that after the presentation of the petition a friend of the debtor had offered to secure the payment of Chan Kwan Kan's debt. That offer was accepted.—Sir Francis Pigott granted the application.

THE only personal injury reported as occurring during the recent typhoon was sustained by an Indian Constable stationed at Junk Bay. Constable Bajet Singh was standing at the window of the station-house watching the storm, when a strong gust of wind blew the window in, which he was standing, and he was thrown into the Government Civil Hospital where he was detained for treatment.—Besides the damage to property during the typhoon already reported, the collapse of two brick-built houses in Kowloon City is reported. The houses were very old and dilapidated, but the report does not state whether they were occupied or not.

MILITARY Governor Chan Erh-sen wires to the Wai Wupu from Moukden, to the effect that he found the Imperial Mausolea in a good state of repair. The outer wall have all been repaired, and the trees are in a flourishing condition. The Japanese General was interviewed on two different occasions by the Military Governor, who found him to be a man he can get along with very well. Official corruption is deep-rooted in the City, and the people are mostly without employment, which is an evil that will take years to remedy. Under existing circumstances everything will be done to improve the administration. The Wai Wupu was requested to forward this report to the Throne.—*Sin Wan-pao*.

AN inquiry was held on Thursday at the Magistracy by Mr. F. A. Hazland, sitting as a Judge, into the circumstances touching the death of Fung Cheung, who met his death by falling from the fourth storey of a house at the junction of Lyndhurst Terrace. The following persons were impanelled: Messrs. John McEwen (foreman), Frank McRobbie, and H. B. Carter. Evidence was led showing that when the house was raided by the police in search of a gambling party the deceased, in order to avoid arrest, jumped out of the window, falling to the courtyard below, and expired on his way to the hospital. Dr. Koch deposed that death was due to a fractured skull caused by a fall from a height.—Verdict: Death by misadventure.

THE *Universal Gazette* says that it is proposed in the United States to recruit Chinese labourers for work in connection with the Panama Canal, for the construction of which 100,000 or 200,000 Chinese labourers will be required. The correspondent who communicates this scheme to the *Universal Gazette* advises the Chinese not to respond to any overture to go to Panama, which is an exceedingly unhealthy country, always saturated with yellow fever. The correspondent says that if Chinese labourers were to go there, 99 per cent. of them would be destined to perish. Negroes have refused to go and therefore it is suggested to introduce Chinese, who are looked upon as less particular than black men.

THE opium curse has assumed such dimensions in Australia, in spite of the comparatively small number of Chinese settled there, that vigorous steps are to be taken for its suppression. Meetings have been held both in Sydney and in Melbourne, and it has been resolved to urge upon the Commonwealth Government the necessity of absolutely prohibiting the importation of the drug. "It is," said one speaker at the Sydney meeting, "a curse to white and yellow." The reformers recognise that the prohibition desired will only mitigate the evil, and not abolish it, for whatever the regulations, there are certain to be immense quantities smuggled. So far as the white community of Australia is concerned the effects of the drug are most conspicuous in the case of women, and medical men are outspoken as to the ruin that is being wrought in this way.

NEWS of the men who were supposed lost on the raft which was in tow of the steamer *Mariposa* and which was supposed to have broken away through the parting of the tow rope has been received in Manila. The story as told by the cable dispatch puts an entirely different light on the affair from that told by the patron of the *Mariposa*. The patron in his report says that the tow line parted and that the raft carried no lights and so he was unable to find her. The three men who reached Subic report that they left Morang with three others on the raft which was in tow of the *Mariposa* and that about dark a squall struck them when they were already in Manila bay, and that without the slightest warning the patron of the *Mariposa* cut the tow line, leaving them without assistance and without answering any of their signals of distress. The customs authorities are at present investigating the case, reports the *Manila Times*.

AN attempt which is being made to find another illuminant for the face of Big Ben may result in a revolution in the method of lighting public clocks, generally, and, possibly, our own particular Pader Street ornament, particularly. Electricians who have been carrying out experiments with the object of finding the most desirable signal light have unexpectedly found one of exceptional brilliance and penetration. By adopting mercury vapour they obtained a combination of green, blue, and yellow, blue and green being the dominant hues, the yellow being provided by the present light in the clock. The new illuminant clearly defines the figures of the clock, and the effect is most picturesque. If it is to be used as the division signal, it will be only necessary to flash the blue-green on the present yellow light in the dial. If used as a permanent light, the combination will show up the clock tower for a distance of several miles.

THE *Nanfangpao*, or *South-China Daily Journal*, a bilingual (English and Chinese) paper, has made its first appearance at Shanghai. In its English leading article, "Audi Alteram Partem," the Editor gives the reason of its presence in the world of journalism. Since the Chinese mind and methods of thinking are so complex and a matter of supreme mystery to foreigners as a rule, we shall welcome, even if for no other reason, our new contemporary whose Editor declares that "Our duty is then plainly to be the expositor to tell the world how the Chinese feel, what they desire and what they think," etc. We agree with the N. C. D. News that "our contemporary's motto 'Ducit Amor Patrie' is a good and ennobling one and we trust that the moderate views contained in its letter-press will be persisted in and so be a guide and mentor to the 'Young China' whose ranks are being constantly recruited as modern education spreads throughout the Empire.

Wx (*China Gazette*) have reason to know having been served with a jury summons, that the trial of the Sikhs, Sham Singh, Herdeth Singh, Sham Singh and Sunda Singh, on the charge of being accessories to the murder of the No. 1 watchman at the International Dock, will take place at the British Supreme Court on the 31st inst.

WHEN the *ss. Fri* arrived in harbour on Friday, detective sergeant Bamer went on board to arrest a Frenchman named Burel, who was wanted in Haiphong on a charge of embezzlement. It was found, however, that the vessel had been in port several hours before the telegram from Haiphong, requesting the arrest of the alleged embezzler arrived, and all the passengers had gone ashore. There was no description of the man in the telegram, but the captain of the steamer stated that a man named Burel was among the passengers. A search of the hotels then commenced, and at last the quarry was run to earth at the "Main-top Hotel." He was at once arrested and taken to the station where, it is said, a considerable sum of money was found in his possession. On Monday sergeant Bamer placed Burel before Mr. G. N. Orme, when, after evidence of the arrest had been given, the case was remanded for one week, pending the arrival of the necessary papers in the case from Haiphong.

Mr. H. N. Ferrers, instructed by Mr. F. C. Baylow, from the office of Mr. H. K. Holmes, applied to the Chief Justice in the Supreme Court on Friday for leave to withdraw the petition in the bankruptcy case, *Tan Joo Chui*, ex parte the debtor. He pointed out that when the matter was last before the court, Mr. Gedge appeared for the judgment debtor and objected to a receiving order being made. Since then the affair had been settled in Singapore debtor's relatives having made a composition with the creditors and there was no reason for pursuing the bankruptcy. In Swatow the judgment creditors applied to the British Consul in the matter and realised through the Chinese authorities the share of the debtor in the family property and that was now in the hands of the Consul—His Lordship did not consider he would be justified in making the order at present as he required time in which to think the matter over

Intimation.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD
HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS.—Telegraph, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China
Also widely circulated in Japan, Ceylon,
China, Ceylon, India and the Far East
generally.

A daily newspaper with weekly edition
published for despatch by the homeward mail
The daily is recommended as more generally
suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or
America.

A special feature is made of full and accurate
reports of local occurrences, and of matters
of general interest.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph is the best
medium for advertising in China. It circulates
largely among all classes of the community,
is the largest daily newspaper and has a
wider circulation than any journal in the Far
East.

Special attention given to effectively displaying
advertisements.

The type used as a standard for setting
advertisements is similar to this, unless we are
instructed to display the advertisement, when
any effective style of type will be adopted.
This standard runs exactly eight lines to the
inch, and about eight words to the line.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages
\$1 each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements
can be ascertained from the Manager.

Advertisements for the Daily should reach
the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than
noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Unless otherwise specified all advertisements
will be repeated and charged for until counter-
manded.

JOBING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken.

PROGRAMMES.

PAMPHLETS.

CARDS.

CIRCULARS.

EXPRESSES.

All job printing is done under European
supervision, well turned out, free from errors,
and remarkably cheap at

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH
OFFICE.

Estimates given for all classes of work on
application to

THE MANAGER,

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LD.
1, Ice House Road
Hongkong.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL
SIGNALS.

A NEW CODE.

We have received from the Hongkong
Observatory a new code of meteorological
signals which comes into force at Hongkong
on New Year's Day. They are the same as
those at present in use at Shanghai, and will
be hoisted on the mast beside the time-ball at
Kowloon Point for the information of masters
of vessels leaving the port. They do not neces-
sarily imply that bad weather is expected. The
signals are as follows:—

A cone point upwards indicates a typhoon to
the North of the Colony.

A cone point upwards and drum below indi-
cates a typhoon to the North-East of the
Colony.

A drum indicates a typhoon to the East of
the Colony.

A cone point downwards and drum below
indicates a typhoon to the South-East of the
Colony.

A cone point downwards indicates a typhoon
to the South of the Colony.

A cone point downwards and ball below
indicates a typhoon to the South-West of the
Colony.

A ball indicates a typhoon to the West of
the Colony.

A cone point upwards and ball below indicates
a typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is
believed to be more than 300 miles away from
the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is
believed to be less than 300 miles away from
the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be
hoisted only when typhoons exist in such posi-
tions or are moving in such directions that in-
formation regarding them is considered to be of
importance to the Colony or to shipping leav-
ing the harbour.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

Two lanterns hoisted vertically indicate bad
weather in the Colony and that the wind is
expected to veer.

Two lanterns hoisted horizontally indicate
bad weather in the Colony and that the wind is
expected to back.

The signals are repeated on the flagstaff of
the Godown Company at Kowloon, and also,
by day only, at the Harbour Office and on H
M's Receiving Ship.

LOCAL STORM-WARNINGS.

The Colony itself is warned of approaching
typhoons by means of the Typhoon Gun placed
at the foot of the mast, which is fired whenever
a strong gale of wind is expected to blow here.

NOTICE BOARDS.

Notice boards are placed at:—

Joint Cable Companies' Office.

Ferry Company's Pier, Ice House Street.

Blake Pier.

Post Office.

Harbour Office.

Ferry Company's Pier, Kowloon.

WEATHER-FORECASTS and STORM-
WARNINGS are exhibited on the above boards
daily about 11 a.m., and also at other hours,
day or night, whenever necessary. Informa-
tion of importance is also issued by "Express."

THE CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER is exhibited at the same places daily
about noon. It contains observations made at
Hongkong and at a number of stations in the
Far East, together with Remarks, Weather-
forecasts, and information regarding the exist-
ence and movements of typhoons based thereon.

SPECIAL INQUIRIES.

Masters of vessels or their agents may,
whenever necessary, call at the Telegraph
Company's Office in Connaught Road and
send telegrams to the Observatory asking for
special information without charge. Such
inquiries may also be sent from the Police
Station at Kowloon Point which is connected
with the Observatory by telephone.

THE LAW OF STORMS.

Further information concerning the weather
to be expected while signals are hoisted, and
sailing directions, are given in "The Law of
Storms in the Eastern Seas."

F. G. Fidd,
Acting Director.
Hongkong Observatory, and January, 1904.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,000,000 \$8,500,000 \$250,000	\$1,702,728	{ \$1 15/- @ exchange 1/100 = \$18.66.67 for first half-year 1905	5 %	{ \$880 buyers (London 89 1/2)
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£5	\$200,000	\$41,768	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	\$38 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,400,000 81,739	\$150,494	\$17 for 1903	5 %	\$340 sellers
China Traders Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	{ \$950,000 \$111,000 \$362,366 \$371,445	Nil.	\$4 1/2 for year ended 30.4.1904	5 1/2 %	\$12 1/2
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 800,000	Tls. 217,119	Interim of 7/6 1904	8 %	Tls. 82
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,850,000 20,000 \$377,749 \$893,110 \$846,773 \$750,000 \$5,000 \$5,890	\$2,078,997	\$35 for 1903	4 1/2 %	\$770
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$218,093 \$1,241	\$486,284	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$172 1/2
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$218,093 \$1,241	\$329,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$85 sales
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	5,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,200,505	\$360,372	\$34 for 1903	10 1/2 %	\$335 sellers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$5,000 \$185,000	\$8,832	\$1 for 1904	5 %	\$20
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$85,439 \$250,000 \$500,000 \$145,376 \$120,000 \$241,150 \$3,999	Nil.	\$2 for year ended 30.6.1904	5 1/2 %	\$35
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. ...	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$500,000 \$145,376 \$120,000 \$241,150 \$3,999	\$8,054	\$1 for first half-year 1905	7 1/2 %	\$26 1/2
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited ..	60,000	£10	£10	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 43,762	12/- @ 1/100 = \$6.29.51 for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$94
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 25,000 \$400,000 \$4,116	Tls. 43,762	{ Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905	7 1/2 %	Tls. 58 buyers
Do. (Preference)	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 25,000 \$400,000 \$4,116	Tls. 43,762	{ Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for 1905	7 1/2 %	Tls. 48 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited ..	2,000,000	£1	£1	{ \$50,000 \$24,217	\$920	{ Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 5) for 1904	4 1/2 %	21/- buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	{ 10,000 10,000	{ \$10 \$10	{ \$10 \$5	{ \$50,000 \$400,000 \$21,075	{ \$920 \$21,231	{ \$1.80 for year ending 30.4.1905	{ 4 1/2 % 3 1/2 %	{ \$33 sellers \$25 sellers
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	5,000	100	\$100	{ \$21,075 \$130,113 Tls. 98,000	\$21,231	\$10 for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$150
Faku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 194,479 Tls. 28,000 Tls. 81,200	Tls. 4,333	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905	13 1/2 %	Tls. 29
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$450,000 none	\$42,812	Interim of \$10 for 1905	10 1/2 %	\$235 sales
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ none Tls. 100,000	\$85,987	\$3 for 1897	3 1/2 %	\$2
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ none Tls. 100,000	Tls. 1,635	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.04	...	Tls. 68 sales
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ \$40,000 none	£7,820	Interim of 1/- (No. 4)	...	Tls. 7 1/2 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited ..	500,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	{ none 18/10	G. \$67,091	Interim of 50 cents (gold) for 1905 (No. 5) ..	...	G. \$18
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited ..	50,000	£1	£1	{ \$4,873	£8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$3 1/2 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Farnham, (S. C.) Boyd & Co., Limited	55,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 \$70,000	Tls. 34,924	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 13 for 1904/5 ..	9 %	Tls. 146 sales
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	{ 6,000 12,000	{ \$25 \$25	{ \$25 \$25	{ \$250,000 \$58,473 \$10,000 \$300,000	{ \$8,577 \$29,422	{ \$3.75 for 1904 on old capital	{ 7 1/2 % ...	{ \$27 buyers \$25 buyers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. ...	40,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$250,000 \$58,473 \$10,000 \$300,000	\$29,422	Interim of \$2 1/2 for 1905	5 %	\$99 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$41,500	\$501,332	\$6 for first half-year 1904	6 1/2 %	\$195
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	6,000	\$6 1/2	\$6 1/2	{ \$55,500	\$489	\$1 1/2 for 1903	7 %	\$17
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 487,210 Tls. 59,880	Tls. 10,711	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1905	6 1/2 %	Tls. 190
Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited	37,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$206,645	\$206,645	\$20 for 2nd half year making \$26 for 1904 ..	6 1/2 %	\$390
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 17,500	Tls. 2,762	Tls. 18 for 1904	9 1/2 %	Tls. 195
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.								
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) ...	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$14,516	\$9,028	\$1 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905	9 1/2 %	\$27 sales
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	2,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 34,000 Tls. 8,000	Tls. 806	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 9	6 1/2 %	Tls. 135
Central Hotel, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$12	\$1,502	Final of 60 cents making \$1.80 for 1904 ..	10 %	Tls. 135
Do. (Founders)	121	\$15	\$15	{ \$20,000	...	None	...	\$700
Do. (New Issue)	24,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$7 1/2	...	Preferential of 7 per cent for 1904	7 %	\$7 1/2 sales
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$100,000 \$10,000	\$3,554	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1904 ..	6 1/2 %	\$150
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. ...	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$250,000 Tls. 20,986	\$37,875	Interim of \$3 1/2 for 1905	5 1/2 %	\$127
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai) ...	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	{ Tls. 225	Tls. 7,202	Tls. 2 1/2 for the year ending 31.3.1905	13 1/2 %	Tls. 18 1/2 buyers
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$200,994 \$50,000	\$11,958	Interim of \$4	...	\$105
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited ..	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$200,994 \$50,000	\$11,958	90 cents for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$12 1/2
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ none	\$377	\$3 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$40
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	52,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 670	Tls. 40,666	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	6 1/2 %	Tls. 122 sellers
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited	1,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ none	Tls. 670	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	12 %	Tls. 45
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	7,725	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 67,300	Tls. 725	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	6 %	Tls. 117 1/2
Wei-hai-wei Land and Building Company, Limited ..	3,764	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	{ none	Tls. 5,150	None	...	Tls. 12
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ none	\$1,247	Interim of \$1 1/2 for 1905	6 1/2 %	\$56 sellers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ none	Tls. 12,844	Tls. 4 for year ended 31.10.1903	8 %	Tls. 50 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Co., Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	\$22,862	50 cents for the year ending 31.7.04	3 1/2 %	\$15 1/2
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ...	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 50,400 Tls. 31,099	Tls. 13,629	Interim of 3 1/2 a/c 1898	...	Tls. 45 sales
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none	Tls. 10,000	Interim of 4 1/2 a/c 1898	...	Tls. 57 sales
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 5,658	Tls. 22,050	4 1/2 for 1897	...	Tls. 250 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewing Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	{ none	£770	First year	...	\$115
Bell's Abbeys Eastern Agency, Limited	8,624	12/6	12/6	{ £114	£1,182	1/3 per share for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$7 buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	{ \$8,000	\$1,812	\$3 for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$36
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ none	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$1 1/2
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 30,000	Tls. 718	Interim of Tls. 5 for 1905	8 1/2 %	Tls. 77 1/2 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	\$3,739	None	9 %	\$10
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd. ...	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$8,000	\$1,581	80 cents for 1904	9 %	\$17 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$1	\$1	{ \$6	...	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31.7.1903	...	\$28 sellers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$400,000 \$500,000	\$95,054	\$2 for 1904	9 1/2 %	\$28 buyers
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$188,000 £25,394	\$7,551	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$2 1/2	7 %	\$175 buyers
Hongkong & China Gas Company, Limited	7,000	£10	£10	{ £3,000	£2,151	£1.00 for year ending 30.4.1905	{ 6 1/2 % 5 1/2 %	{ \$15 \$10 1/2
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	\$2,796	50 cents for year ending 30.11.1904	7 1/2 %	\$215 buyers
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	{ \$50,000	\$5,356	Interim of \$4 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$237 1/2
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$50,000	\$11,137	\$10 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$152 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000	\$299	Interim of 50 cents 30.9.04	13 1/2 %	\$15
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$2,500	\$21,582	Final of \$9 making \$14 for 1904 ..	9 1/2 %	\$145 buyers
Lane, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai)	2,500	\$100	\$100	{ none	...	and quarterly of Tls. 5, paid 15.6.05 mak- ing so far Tls. 12 1/2 for 1905	...	Tls. 170 sellers
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwex- ploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 528,210 Tls. 19,465	Tls. 35,849	Tls. 5 for 1902	...	Tls. 25
Mondon, (E. L.) Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ none	...	First year	...	\$9 1/2
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	{ none	...	None	...	\$50
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$50	\$50	{ Tls. 145,000 Tls. 108,172	Tls. 8,011	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for 1905	7 %	Tls. 122 1/2 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 108,172	Tls. 10,247	Tls. 5 for 1903	6 %	Tls. 80 sales
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company, Limited	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 45,000	Tls. 6,968	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1905	8 1/2 %	Tls. 155 sellers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 25,000	Tls. 1,297	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 9	13 1/2 %	Tls. 68 sales
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 25,000	...	Interim of 15/- for 1905	4 1/2 %	Tls. 420 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,200	£20	£20	{ Tls. 170,000	Tls. 17,220	None	7 1/2 %	\$20
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ none	Dr. \$5,068	60 cents for year ended 31.5.04	7 1/2 %	\$8
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	15,000	\$5	\$5	{ none	\$3,644	\$5 for 1905	...	\$150
Straits Ice Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$25,000	...	Final of Tls. 4 1/2 making Tls. 8 1/2 for 1901/5 ..	7 %	Tls. 120
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 1,012	80 cents for year ended 31.5.1905	{ 9 % 11 %	{ \$9 buyers \$180 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$300,000	\$551	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$14 buyers
Do. (Founders)	100	\$10	\$10	{ \$25,000	...	Interim of 50 cents for year 1904/1905	10 1/2 %	\$1 1/2 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$300,000	\$6,096	First year	...	\$100
William Powell, Limited	{ 12,000 3,000	{ \$10 \$10	{ \$10 \$10	{ \$3,000	\$588	...	...	...